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FBIS-EAS-90-220 CONTENTS *14 November 1990*

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NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

- Quayle Urges 'Visible' Japanese Presence in Gulf *[KYODO]* 1
  - Further on Quayle-Kaifu Talks *[KYODO]* 1
- Nakayama Receives PRC's Wu Xueqian *[KYODO]* 2
  - Kaifu Meets Chinese Premier *[KYODO]* 2
  - Discusses Possible PRC Visit *[KYODO]* 3
- USSR's Lukyanov Asks for More Economic Aid *[KYODO]* 3
  - Urges 'Broad Perspective' in Talks *[KYODO]* 3
  - Rules Out Soviet Military Coup *[KYODO]* 4
- Mongolian President on Withdrawal of Soviet Forces *[KYODO]* 4
- Rodriguez Says Cuba Needs No Political Reforms *[KYODO]* 5
- NHK Interviews Israeli President Herzog 5
  - Israel Ready for Iraqi Attack *[KYODO]* 5
- Kaifu Pledges Support To Kuwaiti Government *[KYODO]* 6
- Jordan Prince on U.S. Plan To Send More Troops *[KYODO]* 6
- Egyptian Minister Warns of 'Catastrophe' in Gulf *[KYODO]* 6
  - To Visit China for Gulf Talks *[KYODO]* 6
- Ozal, Khaddam Agree To Seek Peace in Gulf *[KYODO]* 7
  - Ozal Meets Greek Premier *[Ankara TV]* 7
- Japan, Gulf Countries Agree To Expand Relations *[KYODO]* 8
- Perez de Cuellar Requests Japan's Help in Gulf *[KYODO]* 8
- Andriessen Says EC Ready To Deal on Farm Trade *[KYODO]* 8
- Rocard Urges Continued Sanctions Against Iraq *[KYODO]* 9
  - Meets Kaifu on Gulf Crisis *[KYODO]* 9
- Indonesia's Alatas, Nakayama View Cambodia Issue *[KYODO]* 9
- Lee Kuan Yew on Dispatch of Japanese Personnel *[KYODO]* 10
- Police Investigating Death of Soldier in Naha *[KYODO]* 10

Mongolia

- Government To Review Agreements With USSR *[Ulaanbaatar International]* 10
- Social Democratic Party Views Marxism-Leninism *[Ulaanbaatar International Service]* 10
- Small Hural Appoints Foreign Relations Minister *[Ulaanbaatar International]* 11

North Korea

- South's Stance of Division, Confrontation Decried *[KCNA]* 11
- Demand Made for 'Yechong' To Relinquish Demands *[KCNA]* 12
- Southerners Allegedly Oppose 'DLP Government' *[KCNA]* 12
- South Reported To Yield to U.S. Pressure *[KCNA]* 12
- South's Agricultural Relations With U.S. Viewed *[KCNA]* 13
- Paper Urges UN To Help Settle Korean Question *[KCNA]* 13
- General Kim Kwang-chin Leads Delegation to China *[KCNA]* 14
- Second Round of Talks With Japan Set for 17 Nov *[Pyongyang Radio]* 14
- Groups Leave for PRC, Arrive From Japan *[KCNA]* 14
- Kim Il-song Sends Greetings to Chongnyon Meeting *[KCNA]* 14
- Chongnyon Sends Letter to Kim Il-song *[KCNA]* 15
- Paek Mun-song Appointed Ambassador to Syria *[KCNA]* 15

Syrian 'Rectification Movement' Marked *[KCNA]* 15
Kim Il-song Sends Greetings to Jordanian King *[KCNA]* 15
Yi Chong-ok Sees Off Cambodia's Sihanouk *[KCNA]* 16
Meeting in Pyongyang Marks Angolan Independence *[KCNA]* 16
KCNA Reviews 14 Nov Pyongyang Press 16
Literary Works of Kim Chong-il Published *[KCNA]* 17
Yon Hyong-muk at Angok Reservoir Completion *[Pyongyang Radio]* 17
Completed Waterway Provides Expanded Services *[KCNA]* 17
NODONG SINMUN Urges Construction Upsurge *[KCNA]* 18
Construction of Computer Production Base Reported *[Pyongyang Radio]* 18
Technical Innovations Produce Industrial Results *[KCNA]* 19
Industries Fulfill Plans Ahead of Schedule *[KCNA]* 19
Daily Stresses Party's Leadership in Socialism *[KCNA]* 19
Editorial Urges Further Work in Class Education *[KCNA]* 20

South Korea

North's Preliminary Talks Proposal Viewed *[Seoul TV]* 20
Seoul Inclined Toward N-S Nonaggression Accord *[Seoul Radio]* 21
North UN Envoy Meets Security Council Chairman *[TONG-A ILBO 14 Nov]* 21
Joint N-S Soccer Team To Dominate Sports Talks *[YONHAP]* 22
Former North General Recalls Korea's Past *[HANGUK ILBO 2 Nov]* 22
Defense Security Meeting With U.S. Previewed *[YONHAP]* 24
Daily on Korean-U.S. Security Meeting *[CHOSON ILBO 11 Nov]* 24
U.S. Hints at Lower Price for Fighter Planes *[YONHAP]* 25
U.S. Economic 'Demands','Pressure' Criticized *[CHUNGANG ILBO 11 Nov]* 25
Seoul May Discuss Plane Downing With USSR *[YONHAP]* 26
Kang Invites Japan's Kaifu for Early Visit *[YONHAP]* 27
Seoul, Tokyo To Push North on IAEA Accord *[THE KOREA HERALD 10 Nov]* 27
Assistance to Multinational Forces Allocated *[THE KOREA TIMES 14 Nov]* 27
Envoy To Visit Three Latin American Countries *[YONHAP]* 28
Hungarian President Arrives in Seoul 14 Nov *[YONHAP]* 28
Daily Publishes Opinion Poll on DLP Dispute *[CHUNGANG ILBO 8 Nov]* 28
Political Developments After Election Reported 29
    Opposition Wins by Landslide *[YONHAP]* 29
    PPD Said To Incite Regionalism *[YONHAP]* 29
    Automomy Law Implementation Urged *[YONHAP]* 30
    New 'Masses Party' Formed *[YONHAP]* 30
    Masses' Party Platform Explained *[KYONGHYANG SINMUN 10 Nov]* 30
    DLP May Postpone Elections *[THE KOREA TIMES 11 Nov]* 31
    PPD May End Assembly Boycott *[YONHAP]* 32
    PPD Calls for Electoral Changes *[YONHAP]* 32
    Assembly To Resume Without PPD *[YONHAP]* 33
DLP Members Launch Reform *[THE KOREA TIMES 14 Nov]* 33
Justice Ministry Regrets Human Rights Report *[YONHAP]* 33
Minister Submits Agriculture Report to President *[THE KOREA HERALD 13 Nov]* 34
* Yun Ki-pok Biography Detailed *[PUKHAN No 9]* 34

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

DAB Considers Announcing Provisional Government *[Bangkok THE NATION 14 Nov]* 40
Saw Maung Delivers Speech in Meiktila 13 Nov *[Rangoon TV]* 40
Khin Nyunt Views Opium Eradication Activities *[Rangoon Radio]* 42

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Singapore

Ministry Says Press Controls To Begin 1 Dec *[AFP]* 42
8 Percent Growth Possible for Economy This Year *[AFP]* 43
Petition Against Opposition Leader Withdrawn *[AFP]* 43

Cambodia

- HALO Trust Granted Permission To Clear Mines *[AFP]* 44
- Leaders Greet Gorbachev on 73d Revolution Day *[SPK]* 44
- Hor Namhong Greets Shevardnadze on Revolution *[SPK]* 44
- Party Official Receives Soviet Amity Group *[SPK]* 45
- Officer Views Actions in Siem Reap 25-29 Oct *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 45
- 'Enemy' Casualties 28 Oct to 3 Nov Reported *[SPK]* 45
- VONADK Carries Statement on UN Role 45
- VONADK on Phnom Penh Opposition to UN Role 46
- Vietnamese Delegations Visit Phnom Penh *[Radio VONADK]* 47

Indonesia

- Suharto Travels to Tokyo, Meets Foreign Leaders 47
  - Urges Stabilized Oil Prices *[Jakarta Radio]* 47
  - Meets Romania's Iliescu, Others *[Jakarta Radio]* 47
  - Meets ROK, Tunisia Premiers *[ANTARA]* 48
  - Meets Quayle, Jordanian Prince *[ANTARA]* 48
  - Meets Egypt's Ghali *[ANTARA]* 49
  - Talks With Lee Kuan Yew *[ANTARA]* 49

Philippines

- Comments on U.S. Bases Talks Issue Reported 50
  - Aquino Justifies Panel Demands *[Manila Radio]* 50
  - Aquino Says Government Capable *[Manila Radio]* 50
  - Ambassador to U.S. Interviewed *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 11 Nov]* 50
  - Panel Spokesmen on Talks Results *[Manila Radio]* 53
  - Panel Performance Criticized *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 12 Nov]* 54
- Aquino Speaks on Gains Made From Japan Trip *[Quezon City Radio]* 54
- Mideast Conflict May Force Tight Oil Supply *[Quezon City Radio]* 55
- Kuwaiti Support on Secessionist Issue Sought *[BUSINESS WORLD 14 Nov]* 55
- Soviets Said Trying To Establish Military Ties *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 14 Nov]* 55
- ADB Approves Irrigation, Transport Loans *[BUSINESS WORLD 9 Nov]* 56
- Mission Pushes for Debt Condonation at UN *[MANILA BULLETIN 12 Nov]* 57
- Results of, Response to Typhoon Mike Reported 57
  - Aquino Declares State of Calamity *[Manila Radio]* 57
  - Ramos Mobilizes Armed Forces *[MANILA BULLETIN 14 Nov]* 57
- LDP May Have Ramos As Candidate in 1992 Poll *[Manila Radio]* 58
- New Coup Attempt Before Year End Said Planned *[Manila Radio]* 58
- Aquino: People Will Stop Rebels Using Crisis *[Manila Radio]* 58
- De Villa Sees Struggle in Communist Leadership *[Manila Radio]* 59
- Ramos Announces Counterinsurgency 'Gains' *[MANILA BULLETIN 9 Nov]* 59
- CPP Regional Post in Kalinga-Apayao Raided *[Manila Radio]* 59
- Rebels Killed in Counterinsurgency Operations *[Quezon City Radio]* 60
- 'Major Offensives' Launched Against Rebels *[MANILA BULLETIN 12 Nov]* 60
- Balance of Payments Figures Announced *[BUSINESS WORLD 9 Nov]* 61

Thailand

- Ministry Welcomes Singapore's Decision on Bases *[THE NATION 14 Nov]* 62
- Spokesman on Extension of Chatchai's PRC Visit *[THE NATION 14 Nov]* 62
- GATT Official Proposes Talk-Saving Strategy *[BANGKOK POST 8 Nov]* 62
- Interior Ministry To Screen Lao Hmong Refugees *[THE NATION 9 Nov]* 63
- Investment Agreement Exchanged With Laos *[Bangkok TV]* 64
- Suchinda Repeats Warning Against Mob Violence *[Bangkok TV]* 64
  - Briefs Military 12 Nov *[BANGKOK POST 13 Nov]* 64
  - Issues Order *[Bangkok Radio]* 65
- Policeman Killed in 'Terrorist' Ambush in South *[Bangkok Radio]* 65
- Chaloem's Party Threatens To Expose Ministers *[BANGKOK POST 9 Nov]* 65
- Commerce Minister Vows To Break Up Monopolies *[THE NATION 9 Nov]* 66

Vietnam

U.S. Withdrawal From Philippines Bases Urged *[Hanoi Radio]* 67
Hau Giang Province Disciplines 263 Party Members *[Hanoi Radio]* 68
Translator Said To Seek Asylum in Bulgaria *[AFP]* 68
Nguyen Van Linh Visits Ho Chi Minh City 68
    Part One *[Hanoi Radio]* 68
    Part Two *[Hanoi Radio]* 69
Council Resolution on Press Control Reported *[Hanoi Radio]* 70
Hanoi Radio Views 'Fight Against Corruption' 72
War Veterans Association Holds Meeting *[Hanoi Radio]* 72
Thai Bank Opens Office in Ho Chi Minh City *[Hanoi Radio]* 73
Hoa Binh Power Plant Fulfills Production Plan *[Hanoi Radio]* 73
Storms Cause Widespread Damage in Provinces *[Hanoi Radio]* 73

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Foreign Minister Praises Meeting on Cambodia *[AFP]* 74
Negotiations Minister Pessimistic About GATT *[AFP]* 74
    Says GATT Deadlines Cannot Be Met *[AFP]* 74
Evans Wants International Chemical Arms Treaty *[AFP]* 75
Evans on South Africa's 'Diplomatic Punishment' *[Melbourne International]* 75

Cook Islands

Australia, New Zealand Warned on Stances *[Melbourne International]* 76

New Zealand

Australia's Blewett: Focus on Trade Barriers *[AFP]* 76

Papua New Guinea

Opposition Challenges Adjournment of Parliament *[Melbourne International]* 76

Solomon Islands

Mamaloni Faces No-Confidence Motion 16 Nov *[Melbourne International]* 76

Japan

Quayle Urges 'Visible' Japanese Presence in Gulf

OW1411045190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0301 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 14 KYODO—U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle met Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Wednesday and called on Japan to make a visible presence" in the Persian Gulf region as part of its contribution toward a peaceful settlement of the three-month-old Gulf crisis, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said.

Quayle, in Tokyo to attend Monday's enthronement ceremony of Emperor Akihito, told Kaifu during the 40-minute talks that U.S. Secretary of State James Baker has reiterated during a recent visit to the Middle East the necessity for the international community to remain united against Iraq. Quayle said the United States hopes the Gulf crisis will be resolved peacefully after Iraqi President Saddam Husayn withdraws his forces from Kuwait. The international community should continue pressing Husayn to pull out these troops, he said. The U.S. decision to send more troops to the Gulf region is aimed at achieving a peaceful settlement by imposing further pressure on Iraq, Quayle said.

The U.S. vice president said the United States will continue to strive for a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis but does not rule out a military option. The U.S. praises Japan's 4 billion dollars in financial assistance toward the settlement of the crisis and also hopes for Japan's visible presence in the region, Quayle said. Quayle said Japan must decide for itself how this visible presence might be achieved.

Kaifu said Japan rates highly the fact that the U.S. has blocked Iraq's further aggression by deploying troops in the region and considers it necessary to seek a peaceful solution through tenacious endeavor. The prime minister vowed Japan will implement its international commitment to assist in resolving the crisis. Although he did not refer directly to the recently abandoned U.N. peace cooperation bill, which would have allowed Japan to send military personnel to the Gulf, Kaifu said Japan discussed international cooperation efforts seriously in parliamentary debates.

Quayle called for the rapid disbursement of Japan's pledged 2 billion dollars in financial support to Turkey, Egypt, and Jordan, countries hit hard by the economic embargo against Iraq. Kaifu and Quayle agreed to ensure the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks.

Quayle handed Kaifu a personal letter from U.S. President George Bush. Bush pointed out that the most important issue in the Uruguay Round is agricultural trade reform and called for Japan's cooperation in efforts to conclude the round successfully, the Japanese official said. Quayle said Japan, the U.S., and the European Community each face sensitive issues in the agriculture field, notably concerning the U.S. sugar and milk production, and Japan's rice market. Quayle also urged Japan to increase its share of the cost burden of stationing U.S. forces in Japan.

Further on Quayle-Kaifu Talks

OW1411061790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0545 GMT 14 Nov 90

[By William May]

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 14 KYODO—U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle, saying the cold war must not be replaced by a trade war, urged Japan's cooperation Wednesday to conclude the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations.

Meeting with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu for 40 minutes Wednesday, Quayle also briefed the Japanese leader on Washington's thinking on the crisis in the Persian Gulf after a recent visit there by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker. Quayle was ending a four-day visit to Tokyo during which he attended enthronement ceremonies for Emperor Akihito on Monday.

During his meeting with Kaifu, Quayle handed over a personal letter from U.S. President George Bush in which the U.S. leader called for Japan's cooperation in concluding the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations successfully, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said. Asked if the United States was seeking an end to Japan's rice import ban, Quayle remarked at his own press conference, "the R-word did pass my lips." But Quayle added that most countries in the trade negotiations face sensitive issues in the agricultural field, notably Japanese rice production, and sugar and milk industries in the United States.

In a comprehensive discussion of the three-month-old Gulf crisis, Quayle told Kaifu that Washington appreciates Japan's promised contribution of 4 billion dollars to the multinational peacekeeping efforts and Tokyo's diplomatic support. Quayle also reaffirmed for Kaifu that the United States would welcome a Japanese presence in the Persian Gulf, but would not detail what that "presence" might be, telling reporters that it was up to the Japanese Government to make those decisions. Quayle expressed Washington's concern over private visits to Baghdad by individual diplomats seeking the release of their nation's hostages held by Iraq. Former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone recently journeyed to Baghdad and won the release of 74 Japanese hostages. "We understand the humanitarian drive and instincts for these visits, but we have to look at the larger picture," said Quayle, calling the private initiatives "counterproductive." "You allow (Iraqi President) Saddam Husayn to use and exploit the hostage situation to his advantage. Saddam Husayn wants to appear benevolent in releasing hostages. That is simply despicable," Quayle added. "All hostages should be released."

In a number of bilateral meetings in Tokyo, Quayle said he received a strong sense of international solidarity against Husayn, and in the meeting with Kaifu, both Japan and the United States agreed to cooperate in bringing about a peaceful solution to the crisis. Quayle repeated Washington's position that Iraq must withdraw unconditionally from Kuwait, restore the legitimate government of the oil-rich emirate, and release all hostages. Saying that a U.S. military buildup in the region is aimed at achieving peace by putting more pressure on Iraq, Quayle said the United States will continue to seek a peaceful solution, but did not rule out a military option, a Japanese source said. Quayle also called for the rapid disbursement of Japan's pledge of 2 billion dollars in support to Turkey, Egypt, and Jordan, the frontline nations hit hard by the economic embargo against Iraq, a Japanese source said.

Although Kaifu did not refer directly to the recently abandoned U.N. peace cooperation bill, which would have allowed the dispatch of Japanese troops to the Gulf, he said Japanese lawmakers had seriously debated international cooperation efforts in parliament.

Nakayama Receives PRC's Wu Xueqian

OW1211114990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1131 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 12 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama would like to make an official visit to China "at the earliest opportunity," Foreign Ministry officials quoted him as saying Monday. But Nakayama, speaking in a half-hour meeting with Chinese Vice Premier Wu Xueqian, said he should make the visit when circumstances are most favorable, according to the officials. He did not elaborate.

Wu repeated Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen's invitation to Nakayama to visit China, made when they met at the United Nations in September. Wu, one of China's three vice premiers, arrived in Japan on Sunday as China's representative to Monday's enthronement ceremony for Emperor Akihito. If Nakayama does visit China, he will become the highest level Japanese Government official to go there for official talks since high-level bilateral contacts were nominally suspended in the aftermath of the June 1989 crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in Beijing's Tiananmen Square.

Education Minister Kosuke Hori represented Japan in September at the Asian Games in Beijing in the first Cabinet-level visit since the Tiananmen bloodshed, but he did not hold official bilateral talks.

Foreign Ministry sources said Nakayama was neither committing himself to visit China in the immediate future, nor setting preconditions for a visit such as further progress in domestic reform and improved ties with Western countries.

Japan's agreement earlier this month to unfreeze the first part of an 810 billion yen credit package for China has been welcomed by Beijing as a positive step toward rekindling bilateral ties. But, at the same time, relations have become strained in a dispute over a small group of East China Sea islands and China's criticism of Japan's efforts to pass a bill providing for the overseas dispatch of noncombat members of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) as part of a proposed United Nations Peace Cooperation Corps.

Touching on Japan's attempts to play a more active role in U.N.-related peace endeavors, Wu said China "knows that Japan has a great interest in the changes occurring internationally." "We are aware of Japan's feeling of wanting to make a major contribution in the field of maintenance of global peace," the vice premier was quoted as saying. Wu apparently chose to forego criticism of the proposed peace corps, which last week failed to pass muster in the Diet, in light of the ceremonious nature of his visit to Japan, analysts said.

Nakayama told Wu he has personally worked hard to impress upon Japan's partners in the industrialized West that it would be undesirable to drive China into isolation, officials said. As a result, he said, Japan was able to attain their consent for its decision to go ahead with the loans ahead of other countries. Wu said the resumption of loans illustrates that despite the fact that China and Japan once encountered "a period of complications," their ties are now moving forward in a positive direction. Officials said Nakayama welcomed China's adherence to a policy of pursuing reforms and openness, as well as its recently improved ties with the European Community (EC).

Noting that Europe is experiencing a "once-in-a-century transformation" as it moves toward integration, Nakayama pointed to a need for leaders of Asian countries to follow Europe's example by consulting more closely on regional issues. He called on China to "exert strength" to facilitate a resolution to the prolonged confrontation on the Korean peninsula and conflict in Cambodia.

Kaifu Meets Chinese Premier

OW1311012890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0108 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO—China's Vice Premier Wu Xueqian met with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Tuesday and invited him to China on behalf of Chinese Premier Li Peng, Japanese officials said.

Kaifu responded by saying he is contemplating a trip to China "when the opportunity arises."

Wu is in Japan to attend Emperor Akihito's enthronement.

Discusses Possible PRC Visit

OW1311035590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0324 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said in a meeting with Chinese Vice Premier Wu Xueqian Tuesday that he will consider a visit to China when the opportunity arises.

During his 20-minute meeting with Kaifu at the Akasaka State Guesthouse, Wu quoted Chinese Premier Li Peng as saying he will welcome a visit by Kaifu to Beijing, a Japanese official said.

Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama suggested that Japan is ready to resume ministerial-level contacts with China when he met Wu on Monday. Nakayama also told the Chinese vice premier that he would visit China "as soon as possible." Japan has suspended high-level contacts with China along with Western nations in the wake of the June 1989 crackdown on pro- democracy demonstrators in the vicinity of Beijing's Tiananmen Square.

Education Minister Kosuke Hori represented Japan in September at the Asian Games in Beijing in the first Cabinet-level visit since the Tiananmen bloodshed, but he did not hold official bilateral talks.

Wu expressed gratitude for Japan's decision to resume economic assistance to China, which had been suspended following the Tiananmen incident. The Chinese vice premier also said that bilateral relations between Japan and China have been improved remarkably in the past year and that he hopes for further development. Wu stressed the importance to foster common views on international affairs between Tokyo and Beijing with reciprocal visits by the two countries' leaders.

Kaifu replied that Japan will provide further cooperation to help China develop the country's economy, the official said. Kaifu expressed hope that China will continue pursuing its reform and open-door policies, and play a more constructive role in the international community.

In response, Wu said that Beijing will stick to its open-door policy to achieve further economic growth, according to the official. Wu came to Japan for Emperor Akihito's enthronement.

USSR's Lukyanov Asks for More Economic Aid

OW1411044590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0324 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 14 KYODO—Anatoliy Lukyanov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet, met with Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama Wednesday and urged Japan to extend economic aid to the Soviet Union, Japanese officials said.

Nakayama responded by stressing that Japan wants to resolve the territorial dispute and conclude a peace treaty with the Soviet Union, the officials said.

Lukyanov was in Japan to attend the enthronement ceremonies for Emperor Akihito on Monday.

Urges 'Broad Perspective' in Talks

OW1411062990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0613 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 14 KYODO—Supreme Soviet Chairman Anatoliy Lukyanov on Wednesday urged Japan to extend economic and other "assistance" to the Soviet Union, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

In a 45-minute meeting with Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, Lukyanov was quoted as saying that the Soviet Union is in need of many things, including assistance that would help address the economic problems it is now facing. Lukyanov is in Tokyo as the official Soviet representative to Monday's enthronement ceremony for Emperor Akihito.

Officials said that while Lukyanov did not elaborate further on what specific type of assistance is desired, it was apparent in the context of the conversation that it is not limited to the kind of technical expertise and business management know-how that Japan has agreed to provide so far to promote perestroyka, or economic restructuring. Officials said Nakayama did not respond to Lukyanov's indirect request. Lukyanov's implicit call for Japanese aid follows similar remarks made to Foreign Ministry officials last month by Soviet Ambassador to Japan Lyudvig Chizhov.

Soviet diplomatic sources in Tokyo earlier this month revealed that Moscow wants Japan to provide emergency humanitarian-oriented assistance in the form of foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, and essential consumer goods to make up for severe shortages ahead of the harsh winter.

The meeting between Nakayama and Lukyanov came just one day ahead of Thursday's Japan-Soviet working-level talks in Tokyo on the issue of a peace treaty, which is closely intertwined with their bilateral dispute over four islands off Hokkaido seized by Soviet forces at the end of World War II. Officials said Lukyanov told Nakayama that the Soviet approach to the peace treaty issue is to keep the focus on the broader picture of bilateral relations and to tackle the most difficult bilateral problems within that context. Alluding to the territorial dispute, he advised Nakayama that Japan should not try to concentrate dialogue in the peace treaty forum on just one pending item. "It's like applying a brake," Lukyanov was quoted as saying. "All aspects of the peace treaty should be attended to with a broad perspective." "In settling international problems it is necessary to first address them from a broad perspective, return to the difficult points, once again adopt a broad perspective, and then go back to the difficult points," he said.

Officials said Nakayama questioned the practicality of Lukyanov's approach, saying it would be unproductive "to keep wasting (opportunities to improve) the two countries' relations from year to year." He told Lukyanov that a peace treaty simply cannot be concluded without first resolving the territorial issue. "Postponing such a settlement will only slow down the expansion of overall Soviet-Japan relations," the foreign minister was quoted as saying.

Officials said Nakayama stressed that the Japanese people have high expectations that the Soviets will resolutely address the issue when Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev makes an unprecedented visit to Japan next April. Noting that the world is undergoing changes of historical proportions, Nakayama said that a normalization of Japan-Soviet relations would have significance not only for the Asia-Pacific region, but for the world as whole. Indicating that a territorial settlement would also serve Soviet purposes, he suggested that normalizing Japan-Soviet ties would "open a new age" for the Soviet Union with respect to its participation in the Asia-Pacific community. Analysts said Japan has been lukewarm on Soviet aspirations to play a larger role in the region.

Lukyanov also met with House of Representatives speaker Yoshio Sakurauchi and filed a similar request for Japan's assistance in order to back up Gorbachev's perestroyka restructuring efforts, Japanese officials said. Sakurauchi told Lukyanov that Japan is well aware of Gorbachev's difficulties in promoting perestroyka and that Japanese politicians expect in-depth talks with him when he visits Tokyo next April.

Rules Out Soviet Military Coup

OW1411102390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0747 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 14 KYODO—Supreme Soviet Chairman Anatoliy Lukyanov has ruled out the possibility of a military coup d'etat in the Soviet Union, powerful Japanese conservative politician Shin Kanemaru said Wednesday. He also quoted Lukyanov as saying that President Mikhail Gorbachev will never back down on his perestroyka or economic restructuring policy.

Kanemaru, one of the most powerful factional leaders within Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, met with Lukyanov in Tokyo on Sunday. Lukyanov came to Japan to represent the Soviet Union at Monday's enthronement ceremony for Emperor Akihito.

Kanemaru told reporters he urged Lukyanov to help settle a decades-long territorial dispute over four Soviet-held islands off Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido and to conclude a bilateral peace treaty. Lukyanov invited Kanemaru to visit the Soviet Union to help improve bilateral ties.

Mongolian President on Withdrawal of Soviet Forces

OW1311080890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0700 GMT 13 Nov 90

[By Tim Johnson]

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO—Mongolian President Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat revealed Wednesday that Soviet military forces and equipment will be withdrawn completely from Mongolia by February 1992, and indicated that the two countries are planning to amend their 1966 treaty of alliance. "In 1991, the (Soviet) combat troops will be withdrawn totally, and in the first month of 1992, the remaining hardware will be removed from Mongolia," Ochirbat said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

Official sources said it appeared to be the first time that either Moscow or Ulaanbaatar has publicly revealed such a precise timetable for the total withdrawal of Soviet forces.

Ochirbat, who came to Japan to attend Monday's enthronement of Emperor Akihito, is the highest Mongolian official to visit here since diplomatic ties were established in 1981. Ochirbat said the removal of foreign forces from Mongolian soil will eliminate one of the main obstacles to his country's participation as a full-fledged member of the 100-nation Nonaligned Movement. He indicated the other main obstacle would be resolved when Mongolia does away with its formal alliance with the Soviet Union, saying, "both sides have agreed to revise, to look once again into the treaties and agreements signed in the past."

While Ochirbat did not specifically cite the 1966 bilateral friendship and cooperation treaty, he was responding to a question as to how Mongolia reconciles the principle of nonalignment with the articles in that treaty relating to a relationship of alliance.

Mongolia has traditionally relied on the Soviet Union as the guarantor of its territorial integrity against China. For the Soviet Union, Mongolia has served as a strategic buffer between it and China since its relations with that country soured in the 1960s. China, meanwhile, has opposed the presence of Soviet forces along its border with Mongolia, which at one point comes as close as 500 kilometers from Beijing.

In March 1990, the Soviet Union pledged to withdraw its combat units from Mongolia by the end of 1991, and said equipment support units would be removed some time in 1992. The forces, which stood at an estimated 55,000 soldiers in early 1989, are being withdrawn in line with Moscow's "new thinking" in the foreign policy arena, which has prompted the recent Soviet and Mongolian rapprochement with China. Queried on the percentage of Soviet forces already gone, Ochirbat said some 75 percent had left Mongolia.

Rodriguez Says Cuba Needs No Political Reforms

OW1111085690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0825 GMT 11 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO—Cuba's Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez told Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama on Sunday that Cuba does not need any political reforms amid the changing international situation. Rodriguez, vice president of the State Council, was quoted as saying that it is also "wrong" to have such expectations.

The Cuban vice president, here to attend Monday's enthronement rites for Emperor Akihito, stressed that democracy exists in his country, Japanese officials said.

While noting the democratization moves in Latin America, Nakayama expressed the hope that Cuba would try to improve ties with other nations, including the United States. Nakayama pointed to changing Japan-Soviet relations and said Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev is to visit Tokyo next spring.

Rodriguez, who is regarded as the No. 3 man in Cuba, said President Fidel Castro was too busy with the Persian Gulf crisis and domestic affairs to come to Japan this time.

He called for Japan to play a role in encouraging the U.S. to move toward better ties with Havana, stressing that Washington harbors antipathy toward his country and not the other way around.

The Japanese foreign minister pointed to Japan's increasing cultural and personal exchanges with Cuba and replied that he will seek a suitable opportunity to convey his message to Washington.

On the estimated 190 million yen in loans to Cuba from Japan's private-sector which have not been repaid, Nakayama said the matter is stalling further bilateral economic relations and urged an early repayment. Rodriguez told Nakayama that Cuba wants to seek a solution though discussions with the Japanese business community.

NHK Interviews Israeli President Herzog

OW1211131990 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1140 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Interview with Israeli President Hayim Herzog by an unidentified NHK reporter conducted "earlier in the day"; Newscaster Hatsuhisa Takashima explains the first question posed to Herzog; Herzog's remarks transcribed from English—portion recorded]

[Text] Israel has now become one of the countries which hold a key to the Middle East situation. We asked President Herzog about the possibility of an armed clash breaking out and his views on the prospect of finding a peaceful solution.

[Begin recording] [Herzog] Well, you know we are not directly involved. We are about 1,000 km away from the Gulf although Saddam Husayn threatens Israel from time to time. That is part of his psychological warfare, too. We see the problem in the Gulf in the same manner as President Bush of the United States sees it. Saddam Husayn has to take it into consideration also. If, for instance, he activates missiles against Israel from Iraq, he will have to face the reaction from the coalition of the forces led by the American forces in Saudi Arabia. The Americans have made it quite clear that if any countries are attacked, including Israel, they will react. I do not believe that he has, today, the military option in his hands. The only person in the world who has the military option, today, in his hands in the Gulf is President Bush.

[Reporter] At this moment, can you expect a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis?

[Herzog] I do not personally believe that Saddam Husayn will cooperate in a peaceful solution. You see, given the ultimatum by the coalition to get out of Kuwait and to reinstate the royal family of Kuwait, he has said that he has no intention of doing that. I believe him. He is playing the game of hostages; it is a cynical, cruel game. The world seems to accept the groups of people asking for favors in order that he release a few of the hostages, instead of really condemning him for what he is doing to the hostages and maintaining that what he is doing now is an international war crime. I personally do not see him at the moment changing his policies unless he is absolutely convinced that the coalition really means business. [end recording]

Israel Ready for Iraqi Attack

OW1411120090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0857 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 14 KYODO—Israeli President Hayim Herzog told Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Wednesday that Israel will maintain a low profile in the Persian Gulf crisis but maintain readiness for a possible Iraqi attack. Herzog, who came to Tokyo for Emperor Akihito's enthronement ceremony Monday, was quoted as saying that Israel is always prepared for any attack from Baghdad.

In a brief meeting with the Japanese leader, Herzog said if war breaks out in the Gulf region it will end in a few days, saying that, from Israel's experience, Iraqi military forces are not very strong. He told KYODO NEWS SERVICE on Tuesday that the Iraqi Army is "big, but not good." He also said Israel is "not a part of the conflict."

Herzog told Kaifu he presumes Iraqi President Saddam Husayn may be thinking that he has made a serious mistake, whatever the result of his invasion of Kuwait, officials said. The president, a former Israeli intelligence chief, pledged in the meeting with Kaifu that his country will maintain a low profile stance in the Gulf conflict, the officials said. Herzog dismissed Kaifu's statement that the Palestinian issue is the central problem in the region.

The biggest problem is the surge of Islamic fundamentalism, as seen not only in Iraq but also in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Israel itself, he was quoted as saying.

Kaifu urged that Jerusalem take a flexible approach to solving Arab-Israeli problems, in addition to the current Persian Gulf crisis. Herzog said Israel's proposal made in May last year for dialogue between Jerusalem and a Palestinian representative is still valid. Herzog said internal conflict among Palestinians is a problem, officials said. He added that the Gulf situation has become more complicated since the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) announced support for Husayn.

On bilateral relations, Kaifu and Herzog agreed to expand political dialogue, and to promote cabinet-level exchanges. Herzog, expressing regret that Kaifu did not visit Israel during his Middle Eastern tour last month, invited Kaifu to visit Israel, officials said.

Kaifu Pledges Support To Kuwaiti Government

OW1411050190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0406 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 14 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Wednesday reassured Kuwait of Japanese support for the Kuwaiti Government in exile at a meeting with a senior Kuwaiti official, Japanese officials said.

In a 10-minute meeting with Kuwaiti State Minister for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad al-Sabah, Kaifu reiterated Japan's stance of full support for the U.N. Security Council resolutions. The resolutions call for immediate withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait, which Iraq invaded August 2, and the return of the ousted legitimate government of Kuwait.

Both Kaifu and Nasir confirmed their solidarity against Iraqi aggression and pledged to solve the Gulf crisis in line with the U.N. resolutions. Nasir thanked Japan for fully complying with the U.N. resolutions and expressed hopes for continued good relations between the two nations.

Jordan Prince on U.S. Plan To Send More Troops

OW1411044090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0252 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 14 KYODO—Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan Ibn-Talal said Wednesday he expects tensions in the Persian Gulf to increase as a result of the U.S. plan to dispatch additional troops to the region and called for an Arab solution, Japanese officials said.

Hassan said in a meeting with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu that tensions have risen in the Gulf since the time of Kaifu's visit to the region in early October and that U.S. plans to send more troops would ensure that the tense situation continues. He was referring to last week's announcement by U.S. President George Bush of his country's plans to boost its force of 230,000 troops in Saudi Arabia with at least 100,000 more soldiers. Hassan reiterated Jordan's desire for a peaceful outcome and pledged to strive for an Arab solution. Kaifu, in the 12-minute meeting, said Japan appreciates Jordan's efforts to end the three-month-old crisis. Jordan is a friend of the West, Kaifu said, and from that perspective Japan welcomes its efforts to promote a peaceful solution. Hassan said the crisis is continuing to take a toll on Jordan's economy and said he hopes Japan would take this into consideration when extending economic cooperation.

Jordan is one of the three main recipients of a 2 billion dollar aid package pledged to nations whose economies have been hard hit by the crisis.

Hassan is in Japan to attend the enthronement ceremonies of Emperor Akihito.

Egyptian Minister Warns of 'Catastrophe' in Gulf

OW1211102990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0940 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 12 KYODO—Egyptian Foreign Minister Butrus Butrus Ghali vowed on Monday to continue efforts to seek a peaceful solution to the Persian Gulf crisis triggered by Iraq's August 2 invasion and occupation of Kuwait, Japanese officials said.

Ghali, who attended the enthronement ceremony of Emperor Akihito earlier in the day, made the remark in a meeting with his Japanese counterpart Taro Nakayama at the Iikura Guest House. The Egyptian foreign minister warned that there would be a major catastrophe in the Middle East if war breaks out between U.S.-dominated multinational forces and Iraqi troops, the officials said.

An estimated 430,000 Iraqi forces are reportedly confronting about 300,000 troops from the United States and many other countries in the Gulf area. Among the multinational forces are 30,000 Egyptian troops. Ghali told Nakayama that Egypt will welcome any initiative toward settlement of the Gulf crisis in line with U.N. Security Council resolutions.

In response, Nakayama said Japan continues to support Egypt's "resolute" policies against Iraq. Nakayama promised to continue economic cooperation to Egypt as pledged by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu during a visit to Egypt on a five-nation Middle East tour last month. Kaifu pledged to extend 400 million dollars of loans to Cairo to help Egypt alleviate financial difficulties stemming from the Gulf crisis. Ghali thanked Nakayama for Japan's economic and financial assistance, the officials said.

To Visit China for Gulf Talks

OW1411103890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0749 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 14 KYODO—Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs said Wednesday he will travel to

Beijing Thursday for talks on the latest developments in the Gulf crisis with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who is recently returned from the region.

Dr. Butrus Ghali said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE that the talks would be a follow-up to the meeting Qian had in Cairo with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

Asked if the meeting would be a step toward paving the way toward a United Nations resolution condoning the use of force in the Gulf, Ghali said that discussions would cover various options, including political and military ones.

Qian reportedly told Iraqi President Saddam Husayn while in Baghdad earlier in the week that Beijing would not veto any U.N. resolution on the use of force to liberate Kuwait.

The United States reportedly has drafted a resolution on the use of force against Iraq, but it has been unclear whether China would support such a move if it were officially proposed.

Ghali said he welcomes the U.S. plan to send some 100,000 additional troops to the Gulf as a "positive" move. The fresh troops will join 230,000 soldiers already in the Gulf region. "We are hoping that the combination of three elements—military pressures, economic boycotts and diplomatic initiatives—may help us find a peaceful solution," he said. Ghali said that Egypt would not object to holding a second Arab summit if there was a consensus among all Arab countries. "Even if the chances of a political solution are very limited, this is not a reason not to try and try again," he said. "The problem is what will be on the agenda."

Egypt has not yet clarified its position on Sunday's proposal by Morocco's King Hassan II to hold an Arab summit within a week. The first Arab summit on the Gulf crisis, held in Cairo a week after Iraq's August 2 invasion of Kuwait, ended in disarray, with 12 of the 21 participating nations voting to condemn Iraq.

Ghali stressed the importance of arriving at a solution to the crisis in the framework of the United Nations to set a precedent for resolving other conflicts. "In the case of the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwaiti territory, this will be a very important precedent for obtaining the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories in Lebanon, the Golan, the West Bank, Gaza and East Jerusalem. Ghali reiterated Egypt's rejection of linking the solution to the Gulf crisis with the Arab-Israeli dispute. "Immediately after the end of the withdrawal, we'll move to tackle the second problem. There is no simultaneity, there is no parallelism," he said. Ghali said that Egyptian troops would participate in a military offensive only if there was a U.N. resolution backing the use of force.

Ozal, Khaddam Agree To Seek Peace in Gulf

OW1311053290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0440 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO—Syrian Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam and Turkish President Turgut Ozal agreed Tuesday to seek a peaceful resolution to the Persian Gulf crisis through implementation of United Nations economic sanctions.

Khaddam, emerging from an hour-long meeting with Ozal, said that Syria and Turkey share similar viewpoints on the Gulf crisis. Khaddam said he had discussed a Syrian agreement arrived at over the weekend with Egypt and Saudi Arabia to give economic sanctions three more months to take effect. "Our viewpoints are identical on implementation of sanctions," he said in response to a reporter's question. The U.S. plan announced last week to deploy up to 240,000 additional troops to Saudi Arabia was also discussed during the meeting, he said. The two leaders shared similar viewpoints on bilateral relations, Khaddam said after the meeting at a Tokyo hotel.

Khaddam and Ozal were in Tokyo to attend the enthronement of Emperor Akihito.

Ozal Meets Greek Premier

TA1311164390 Ankara TRT Television Network in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] President Turgut Ozal has said that the Cyprus problem will be resolved between the two communities on the island, but that the relations the two communities have with Turkey and Greece should not be ignored.

Ozal, who is in Tokyo for the coronation ceremony of Japanese Emperor Akihito, received Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis. Nermin Tuguslu reports the following from Tokyo:

[Begin recording] Bilateral problems, the Cyprus question, and the Gulf crisis were discussed at the meeting. In a statement after the meeting, Ozal said that the problems between Turkey and Greece should be resolved but that this is not an easy process. Ozal said: Intent alone will not solve the problems; Effort is also needed. One has to work hard. Noting that both sides have to exert efforts in order to prepare the ground to resolve the problems, Ozal said that it is beneficial to increase high-level contacts. Pointing out that the Cyprus issue was also discussed at the meeting he held with Mitsotakis, Ozal added: This issue will be resolved in Cyprus. In other words, it will be solved between the two communities. One, however, should not forget that one of the communities has relations with Greece and the other with Turkey. Problems that might arise there will reflect in our relations. In other words, we cannot ignore realities. I am not saying that this question will definitely be resolved by us, but we have to assess the situation realistically. As a matter of fact, so far the Greek Cypriot side has consulted with Greece and the Turkish Cypriot side with us. [end recording]

Japan, Gulf Countries Agree To Expand Relations

OW1211140290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1212 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 12 KYODO—Japan and the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries agreed Monday to expand their relations over a wider range of areas, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama reached the accord during a group meeting with representatives of the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia. Among them were Prince Nawaf Bin-'Abd-al-'Azis al Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia and Kuwaiti Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad al-Sabah. The Riyadh-based GCC, set up in 1981, aims at promoting cooperation and coordination among its members.

Al-Sa'ud, speaking on behalf of all the six GCC countries, praised Japan for taking a firm position against Iraq over its invasion of Kuwait on August 2. Al-Sa'ud told Nakayama that the GCC has demanded Iraq make an unconditional pullout from the oil-rich kingdom and that the Persian Gulf crisis should be resolved peacefully. He renewed GCC calls for restoring the legitimate Kuwaiti Government, officials said. Japan and the GCC also agreed that the Iraqi Government should free foreigners who are detained at strategic locations in Iraq as "human shields."

Perez de Cuellar Requests Japan's Help in Gulf

OW1311064190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0607 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO—United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Tuesday admitted difficulties in resolving the Persian Gulf crisis peacefully and called for Japan's further help for the world body's peacekeeping activities, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Perez de Cuellar made the remarks at separate meetings with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama in Tokyo, the official said. The U.N. chief told Kaifu that Iraq still shows a stiff attitude and there is little room now for him to play a role in resolving the Gulf crisis, according to the official. The secretary general told Nakayama that he has tried to send a special U.N. envoy to Iraq as part of efforts to seek a peaceful solution to the crisis but Iraq has refused to receive the envoy. The veteran Peruvian diplomat was quoted as telling Kaifu that he is paying special attention to whether a summit meeting of the Arab League will be held later this week and whether it can produce a fair and peaceful solution to the crisis.

At the 10-minute meeting at the Akasaka State Guesthouse, Kaifu described the situation in the Gulf as being at a standstill, and asked Perez de Cuellar to take initiatives to resolve the crisis peacefully, according to the Foreign Ministry official. Kaifu also told Perez de Cuellar that Japan will continue assisting U.N. peacekeeping activities, the official said.

In his meeting with Nakayama, Perez de Cuellar praised Japan's financial contributions to countries hard hit economically by the Gulf crisis.

Japan has pledged 2 billion dollars in emergency aid to affected countries, particularly the so-called "frontline states" of Egypt, Turkey and Jordan.

Nakayama, meeting the U.N. chief at the Foreign Ministry's Iikura Guesthouse for 30 minutes, said he was sorry that the government could not win approval from the Diet for a U.N. Peace Cooperation Bill.

Last week, the powerful House of Representatives killed the government-proposed bill which would have allowed the sending of noncombat troops, ships and transport planes from the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) to assist in international peacekeeping operations. Nakayama told Perez de Cuellar, however, that a consensus has been reached in the legislature that Japan has to make contributions not only economically but in the field of personnel to international peacekeeping efforts, the official said.

Perez de Cuellar said efforts to settle the Cambodian conflict are now in the final stages, and he is determined to make every effort to bring them to a successful conclusion. The just-ended meeting on Cambodia in Jakarta produced an agreement that the United Nations will be fully involved in the process of finding a solution to the 12-year-old war, he was quoted as saying. Calling on Japan to cooperate in efforts to bring peace to Cambodia, he said another meeting on the issue is expected to be held in Paris at the end of this month. Nakayama pledged Japan's help to solve the problem, the official said.

Andriessen Says EC Ready To Deal on Farm Trade

OW1311050190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0337 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO—Visiting European Community (EC) Commission Vice President Frans Andriessen indicated Tuesday the EC is ready to make concessions on farm trade reform, the stickiest issue in the ongoing Uruguay Round of global trade talks.

Asked if the EC's offer of a 30 percent cut in farm subsidies is its final proposal, Andriessen, in Tokyo for the enthronement of Emperor Akihito, told KYODO NEWS SERVICE, "as long as the round is not (finished), nothing is final."

Three weeks behind the deadline, the 12-nation trading bloc agreed last week on a package for farm support reform in a last-ditch effort to break the impasse in the four-year multilateral talks, being held under the sponsorship of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The offer, however, was sharply criticized as insufficient by the United States and other major food-exporting nations, which want a 75 percent reduction in farm income supports and a 90 percent cut in export subsidies.

Andriessen said he understands their criticism but there is still room for negotiations on the offer. "They say 30 percent is not enough ... [ellipses as received] but I'd say let's negotiate. Let's try to find a balanced package," he said. Andriessen also voiced dissatisfaction with the prevalent belief that the success of the four-year round solely hinges on an agreement in agriculture. "Don't single out too much one element, an element you know (is) politically sensitive and difficult in the European Community," he said.

Apparently taking into account the likelihood of tough going for negotiations on farm trade, Andriessen said the round might miss the December 7 deadline but said he believes it will still be completed by the end of the year. Asked about Japan's ban on rice imports, Andriessen indicated that Japan should eventually open its rice market. "If there ought to be market access, Japan has to open its market as well," he said.

Rocard Urges Continued Sanctions Against Iraq

OW1211143190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1335 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 12 KYODO—French Prime Minister Michel Rocard on Monday pointed to the need to continue economic sanctions against Iraq and maintain the international alliance against it, Japanese officials said.

In talks with Takako Doi, chairwoman of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) in a Tokyo hotel, Rocard predicted that it will take three or four more months before trade and economic embargoes imposed by the international community against Baghdad take effect, JSP officials said. The French prime minister was also quoted as saying it is very important to create a disarmament and arms control system in the Arab world, pointing out the possibility of nuclear weapons being deployed in the region in five to 10 years. Rocard, who attended the enthronement ceremony of Emperor Akihito earlier in the day, is scheduled to meet Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Tuesday.

Meets Kaifu on Gulf Crisis

OW1311123090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1112 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO—Japan and France agreed Tuesday to maintain and strengthen international unity against Iraq to drive Iraqi troops out of Kuwait, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said. The agreement came in a 25-minute meeting between Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and French Premier Michel Rocard at the Akasaka State Guesthouse.

Rocard was quoted as telling Kaifu that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn will not move toward settlement of the Gulf crisis without concerted efforts by the international community. In response, Kaifu stressed the need to pursue a peaceful settlement of the crisis based on U.N. resolutions. Kaifu also gave high marks to French President Francois Mitterrand's initiative to put an end to the crisis sparked by Iraq's August 2 invasion of Kuwait. The Japanese prime minister also expressed hope that France will continue taking the initiative in settling the crisis, the official said.

The two leaders agreed to inaugurate a joint experts' committee to further develop bilateral relations between Japan and France.

Rocard attended the enthronement ceremony for Emperor Akihito Monday.

Indonesia's Alatas, Nakayama View Cambodia Issue

OW1111103190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1020 GMT 11 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO—Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said Sunday he hopes to convene a meeting among warring Cambodian factions in Paris this month to solidify a Supreme National Council (SNC) which can act as provisional government in Phonm Penh.

Meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, Alatas said that it is imperative to bring all four factions in the war-torn country together and to have them appoint members to a SNC and make a firm decision on who will chair the SNC. The SNC plan has been proposed by the United Nations as a lead-in to ending all fighting in Cambodia and holding free elections to form a permanent government in time. Alatas, who just chaired a meeting on Cambodia in Jakarta, said a format for a peace agreement has been agreed upon. The Indonesian foreign minister added that his country and France, co-chairing the peace talks, will begin their own work on a possible final peace document soon.

Japanese officials said that Nakayama agreed with Alatas on the need to find a lasting solution to the Cambodian conflict and bring a democratically elected government to power there. Touching on Indonesia's restoration of diplomatic ties with China this summer, Alatas said President Suharto would visit Beijing later this month to cement relations between the two Asian countries. Alatas also welcomed the recent thawing of relations between Japan and North Korea as befitting a world trend to rapprochement which has seen the United States begin feeling out relations with Vietnam and South Korea pursuing warming relations with North Korea, China, and the Soviet Union.

Lee Kuan Yew on Dispatch of Japanese Personnel

OW1311122690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1124 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO—Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew told Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu Tuesday he believes Japan will have to dispatch personnel to assist in international peacekeeping efforts, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Japan, the United States and Europe will be the important players in creating a mechanism over the next decade for preventing war, Lee told Kaifu. The United States cannot establish a new world order by itself, Lee said, adding that Japan will have to play a role that includes sending people overseas. Kaifu told Lee that he hoped the United Nations' efforts to peacefully resolve the Gulf crisis would be successful.

Neither Lee nor Kaifu explicitly mentioned the dispatch of military personnel nor the Japanese Government's troubled efforts to establish a team to assist in noncombat aspects of international peacekeeping efforts, the official said.

Last week the Japanese Government scrapped a U.N. peace cooperation bill following opposition to the inclusion of members of the Self-Defense Forces. The government is now preparing to launch a revised version that would exclude military personnel.

Earlier in the day in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE, Lee said that in the long term Japan would have to find a method to contribute military personnel to U.N. peacekeeping efforts. He suggested, however, that Japan first break the ice by supplying noncombat personnel in a "process of desensitization."

Police Investigating Death of Soldier in Naha

OW1411055090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0056 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Naha, Nov. 14 KYODO—A car apparently belonging to a Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF) soldier exploded outside a GSDF base in Naha on Tuesday evening, killing the man in the driver's seat, police said Wednesday. Police said initial evidence indicates that the victim is Master Sgt. Masaru Kanzato of the GSDF Naha base.

The incident reportedly took place at around 8:50 p.m. on Route 331, just 30 meters outside the gate of the base. Witnesses said the car exploded twice. After the initial explosion, the car swerved to the opposite lane and came to a halt after hitting the curb. Then came the second explosion. Windows of the car were shattered but there were no signs of a crash, police said.

Police said they found shreds of what seemed to be a plastic container inside the car. The fire which erupted after the first explosion centered on the front passenger's seat, police officials said. Police said they are investigating whether the case was an accident or suicide.

According to GSDF officials, Kanzato, 48, commuted to work at the base by car. Police had earlier suspected that the explosion was linked to a terrorist attack. Radicals opposed to the imperial system launched a series of attacks at Self-Defense Forces bases on the day of Emperor Akihito's enthronement Monday.

Mongolia

Government To Review Agreements With USSR

OW1411063990 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 9 Nov 90

[Text] The Governments of Mongolia and the Soviet Union have decided to review all the treaties and agreements signed between the two countries after 1921. This is required in view of the present day changes in our countries as many of the provisions in these documents are not valid today. All the invalid provisions will be annulled, sometimes redefined.

This work is expected to be completed by the first half of 1991, and new treaties and agreements will be signed, which will be fully (?consistent) with the vital interests of the two people. The two governments believe that this important work will dispel some of the rumors surrounding Mongol-Soviet relations.

Social Democratic Party Views Marxism-Leninism

OW1311122890 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 7 Nov 90

["Article: Why Lenin's Teachings and Ideas Are Being Criticized in Mongolia;" from the "Society" radio magazine program]

[Text] Seventy-three years have elapsed since the October Socialist Revolution in Russia in 1917. The Mongolian people did not mark this day as they normally did in the past 69 years with a pompous civilian demonstration and procession, shouting slogans about everyone [words indistinct] throughout the world.

Profound changes have occurred in the social thinking in Mongolia and in the process of their transformation the Mongolian people have started (?strictly) analyzing the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, an idea worshipped for many years.

Many think that the October Revolution of Russia in 1917 accomplished under the direct impact of these ideas, did not lead the social development of Mongolia onto the right track. Proceeding from this and basing on pluralism of views, the newly-emerged parties of Mongolia are convinced that Lenin's ideas must be rejected.

One of the parties with such a strong conviction is the Mongolian Social Democratic Party [MSDP] founded in March this year. Taking part in our program today is Mr.

(Paljab), chief theorist of the MSDP, editor in chief of the party's organ, the newspaper UG, or The Word. This is what he says, why Lenin's teachings and ideas are being criticized.

[Begin (Paljab) recording in Mongolian fading into English translation] There are certain limits while criticizing Marxism-Leninism, all the more so Marx and Lenin because their classical works do contain certain valuable ideas and thoughts. (?There is one side of this teaching that is) something the MSDP sets specially apart. Our party holds in high esteem (?man) separate from the so-called class position, and it does not try to distinguish people [words indistinct] from different social relations into classes and strata.

We abstain from violence as we believe that we can achieve freedom, the loftiest aim of man, through peace means alone. In this regard, Lenin was extremely reactionary for he penned an article which emphasized that if the end objective is sacred it must be obtained at all costs and by all means possible. By applying the method of violence, the Mongolian people deprived themselves of such values as national culture, customs, and traditions and their social development departed from the common laws of progress.

Apart from this Marxism-Leninism, while creating the state structure, laid special emphasis on class democracy, whereas the social democrats uphold broad democracy which does not make discriminations on the basis of class, strata, ideas, and color of skin and takes into consideration the views and opinions of the people living in the society, decide matters on a majority consensus but give heed to the views of the minority also. [sentence as heard] This is the principle we are for.

Every religion professes that if you do good in this life you will go to heaven after death. And similarly, Marxism-Leninism preached that the advocates of this teaching would some day enter into a new society—communism. But in this process they would resort to violence and a dictatorship. This is the rule rejected and criticized by the Social Democratic Party. [end recording]

Small Hural Appoints Foreign Relations Minister

OW1311132490 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] The second session of the State Small Hural opened in Ulaanbaatar Monday with the appointment of Tserenpiliyin Gombosuren to the post of Foreign Relations Minister of Mongolia. With this the session completed the formation of the new government that began at the previous session.

Mr. Gombosuren was born in 1943 [name indistinct] Province, central Mongolia. He has higher technical and diplomatic education and worked in the Mongolian Embassy in the Soviet Union and also with the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee. Since 1988 he has been working as the foreign minister of Mongolia. He is a Presidium member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee.

For two months the State Small Hural will be discussing a number of draft laws as well as amendments to the existing legislative (?acts).

North Korea

South's Stance of Division, Confrontation Decried

SK1411072690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)—More than two months have passed since the North side raised at the first round of North-South High-Level Talks outstanding problems which should be solved immediately between the North and the South, the problems of U.N. membership, release of those who visited the North and the stoppage of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, and some 20 days have passed since the North side urged again the settlement of these problems at the second round. But the South side has not shown an affirmative response to our proposals but persistently sought confrontation and division. This comes under fire in NODONG SINMUN today.

The news analyst says:

The South side insists on the "simultaneous entry of the North and the South" or "South Korea's unilateral entry" into the United Nations, contending that the North side-proposed U.N. membership question is "unrealistic and infeasible". And it answered the demand for the suspension of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises with the large-scale military manoeuvres against the North codenamed "Eagle 90" it staged recently with the U.S. forces, and as for the release of the visitors to the North, it openly declared that woman student Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon cannot be set free, charging the North side with the "intervention of the internal affairs".

The irresolute attitude of the South side indicates that it has not renounced the treacherous stand and position of the old time of confrontation and division.

The South side's acts are entirely contrary to the ardent desire of the people for national reunification.

They are also criminal acts to deny the reunification dialogue itself and hamper it.

The South side's refusal to accept the North side's proposal supported by the entire fellow countrymen and the world shows that it is not interested in developing North-South relations through dialogue. And it is an act that lays a snag in the way of North-South dialogue.

If the South Korean authorities persistently seek division and confrontation, ignoring the North side-proposed three outstanding problems and challenging the unanimous desire of the fellow countrymen, they can never escape from a stern judgement by history, the news analyst warns.

Demand Made for 'Yechong' To Relinquish Demands

SK1411075390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)—If the South Korean "General Federation of Artists" (Yechong) is truly interested in the cultural and art exchange between the North and the South, it must relinquish its unreasonable demand for "unified channel of dialogue" and discuss matters of cooperation and exchange in culture and art by sitting at the conference table with us together with all the cultural and art organizations of South Korea which are calling for an independent non-governmental dialogue and exchange, says a spokesman for the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Art of Korea in a statement today.

The cultural and art exchange between the North and the South is, in the final analysis, aimed at putting an end to the split-up of the nation in national culture and art, preserving its excellent tradition and promoting the cause of national unity and reunification, the spokesman says, and continues:

This noble work cannot be done only by the authorities or by any specified cultural and art organizations. It can be successfully carried out only when all the patriotic cultural and art organizations and figures of the North and the South pool their strength and wisdom and actively participate in it in a responsible manner.

To this end, all the cultural and art organizations and unions of the North, the South and overseas who love the country and aspire after reunification should actively promote the independent non-governmental dialogue and exchange.

We cannot but express our surprise at the fact that "Yechong" of South Korea, proposing a dialogue to our side, claimed that it would bring "confusion" for other art organisations to propose exchanges and that the contact between the North and the South must be made through the "unified channel" of "Yechong" in the future.

It is unreasonable and obtrusive for "Yechong" of South Korea, styling itself the representative of the cultural and art circles of South Korea, to reject all the proposals of other cultural and art organisations and claim its monopoly of art exchanges between the North and the South.

Such self-opinionated behavior of "Yechong" is, in fact, a version of the "unified channel of dialogue" concept of the South Korean authorities who use the reunification question for the political purposes of permanent national division. And it is, in essence, intended to bar independent civilian dialogue and exchange of the progressive and patriotic cultural and art organisations and figures of South Korea.

"Yechong" cannot represent all the cultural and art organisations and figures of South Korea and is not qualified to monopolize and control the dialogue and exchange between the North and the South.

The South Korean authorities and the "Yechong" officials must ponder over the just view of ours and take a correct stand and attitude to solve the matter of cultural and art exchanges between the North and the South in the interests of national reconciliation, unity and reunification.

Southerners Allegedly Oppose 'DLP Government'

SK1411072490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0510 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)—The defeat of the "Democratic Liberal Party" (DLP) in the recent "by-election held in Yonggwang-Hampyong area of South Korea to fill a vacancy of the "National Assembly" shows the people's opposition to No Tae-u and his private party "DLP" and its long-term office scheme, says NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

The news analyst notes:

It was nothing but a "by-election" to fill a vacancy of the "National Assembly". But its results tell us a lot of things.

Dragged into the light of day once again is that the "DLP government" of No Tae-u is a treacherous one rejected and denounced by all the popular masses.

It is a demand of the South Korean people to dismantle the anti-national "DLP", put an end to the military fascist dictatorship and set up a democratic government. This popular sentiment drove the "DLP" to defeat in the "by-elections".

In an attempt to realize his long-term office scheme, No Tae-u is now making desperate efforts, harshly suppressing the patriotic and democratic forces demanding independence, democracy and reunification.

But numbered are the remaining days of the "DLP government" rejected by the people.

No Tae-u must give up his long-term office scheme and stop down immediately.

South Reported To Yield to U.S. Pressure

SK1411064390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)—The "second consultative meeting on the financial policy" between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities was held in Seoul over November 9-10, according to a report.

The U.S. delegation, grabbing the South Korean authorities by the throat to intensify plunder in South Korea, forced them to produce an overall and concrete "timetable of financial market opening", threatening that the U.S. would "retaliate", if the South Korean authorities failed to show "sincerity" in this.

Yielding to the pressure of the masters, the South Korean authorities pledged to expand the trust business of foreign banks, allow them to set up branches of stock companies and "promote stage by stage" the opening of the financial market.

South's Agricultural Relations With U.S. Viewed

SK1311153090 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1457 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA)— The South Korean authorities' sycophantic opening of agricultural and livestock markets is resulting in great consequences.

The U.S. imperialists have held trade negotiations with the South Korean authorities since July, 1986 and pressed market opening upon them.

President Bush and Vice-president Quayle wormed into South Korea respectively in February and September last year and urged the South Korean rulers to open agricultural and livestock markets and, at the same time, called the South Korean rulers including No Tae-u to the United States to force them to accept the U.S. demand at an early date.

Submitted to such brigandish demand for opening, the South Korean authorities are going to fully open agricultural and livestock markets.

They opened markets for 1,300 of 1,800 agricultural products last year and are going to fully open markets for the rest 500 species till 1997.

The opening rate of the South Korean agricultural and livestock markets reached 71.1 percent in 1988 and 80.7 percent in 1990 and will reportedly be 85 percent in 1991 and 100 percent till 1997.

As a result; South Korea today has converted into the second agricultural market of the United States and has come to import U.S. surplus farm products to the tune of 5,000 million dollars every year.

The rate of self-sufficiency in food has decreased badly every year, from 94 percent in 1965 to 41 percent in 1987 and 38.4 percent in 1988.

Today, South Korea has, after all, been compelled to import grains worth billions of dollars every year.

The South Korean authorities' moves for the opening of agricultural and livestock markets bring the poor living standard of the farmers to a more miserable condition.

An average debt per household in 1988 was 3,131,000 won.

Today, the South Korean farmers are turning out in the struggle, chanting anti-U.S., anti-"government" slogans "down with import-orientated 'regime' fawning upon the United States" and "the United States, immediately stop market opening pressure which makes agro-stock farmers cry".

Paper Urges UN To Help Settle Korean Question

SK1311130590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1001 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA)—The United Nations must help to settle the Korean question peacefully and impartially in conformity with its mission to safeguard peace and justice, and take the stand conducive to reconciliation and reunification, not to confrontation and division, in dealing with Korea's U.N. membership problem, NODONG SINMUN says in a bylined article today.

The article quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung as saying:

"The UN, whose mission it is to safeguard peace and justice, must help to settle the Korean question peacefully and impartially. It should not allow itself to be used to delay the reunification of Korea".

Out of the desire to prevent the permanent division of the country and achieve reunification, the government of our Republic has maintained that Korea must enter the U.N. as a unified country. It is our stand that if the North and the South are to join the U.N. before Korea's reunification is achieved, they must not hold two separate seats but enter it jointly as one member in favor of the reunification cause.

The South Korean authorities, however, are acting contrary to it. They have insisted on the separate entry of the North and the South or South Korea's unilateral entry into the United Nations.

If the North and the South "simultaneously join the U.N. or South Korea unilaterally enter it when the country remains divided, it means to legalize "two Koreas" internationally and it will result in laying a grave obstacle to national reunification. [quotation marks as received]

The North and the South have remained outside the United Nations. But, if they join it separately now when reunification is in sight, it will be a historical crime in ignoring the reality and throwing a wet blanket over the fellow countrymen's desire for reunification.

The Korean question should be solved by the Korean people in a responsible way. Korea's U.N. membership problem is an internal affair of the Korean nation pertaining to its right to self-determination. Therefore, the problem should be raised at the U.N. after the North and the South have reached an agreement. If South Korea's "U.N. membership" problem is discussed the U.N. as unilaterally demanded by one side before an agrement is reached between the sides, it will be against the principle of the United Nations that calls for the respect of the nation's self-determination and the principle of non-interference in other's internal affairs. Paragraph 8 of article 2 of the U.N. Charter says "nothing contained in the present charter shall authoritize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state."

The Korean people express the hope that the governments and peoples of all countries who value justice and peace will reject the "U.N. membership" plan of the United States and the South Korean authorities which is aimed at perpetuating Korean division and express the understanding of and support to our just stand towards Korea's U.N. membership problem.

If Korean reunification is achieved, the problem will be automatically solved.

General Kim Kwang-chin Leads Delegation to China

SK1011112890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 10 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 10 (KCNA)—A DPRK military delegation led by General of the Korean People's Army [KPA] Kim Kwang-chin left here today to visit China.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by KPA General Chon Mun-sop and the military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Second Round of Talks With Japan Set for 17 Nov

SK1211083490 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] The second round of preliminary talks to normalize diplomatic relations between Korea and Japan will be held.

The second round of preliminary talks to normalize diplomatic relations between the DPRK and Japan will be held on 17 November in Beijing.

As was discussed in the first round of preliminary talks, discussions will be held in the second round of preliminary talks on the issue of holding Korean-Japanese governmental full-dress talks.

Groups Leave for PRC, Arrive From Japan

SK1411010390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2256 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA)—A visiting group of the Korea-China Friendship Society headed by Vice-Minister of Commerce U Ki-nam, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the society, left here today by air for a visit to China.

A delegation of the Committee for Measures on the Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party headed by member of the House of Representatives Yuzuru Shimazaki, director of its Secretariat, arrived here today by air.

Kim Il-song Sends Greetings to Chongnyon Meeting

SK1011064090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 10 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 10 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message on November 10 to the 17th meeting of activists of the branches of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon.)

The message says that in the past period the activists of the branches have creditably discharged patriotic tasks of Chongnyon with firm faith in the socialist homeland and indomitable will under the difficult conditions of an alien land.

It is unthinkable apart from the unknown efforts of the activists of the branches who have always made selfless efforts among compatriots that today Chongnyon has been built sturdily as a powerful chuche-based patriotic organisation and Koreans in Japan remain invariably loyal to the socialist homeland, the message says, and continues:

It is a great pride of our homeland and our nation to have unassuming patriots like you activists of the branches, who are devoting their all to the work to strengthen and develop the movement of Koreans in Japan, setting greatest store by the destinies of the homeland and the nation, not seeking any appraisal and reward.

In the name of the homeland and the nation, I highly praise the first-generation officials of the branches who have devoted their whole life to the patriotic work of Chongnyon for the homeland and the nation, sharing life and death, sweets and bitters with the masses of compatriots and young traders and industrialists who are reliably conducting the work of the branches, succeeding the movement of Koreans in Japan in their generation and other new-generation activists of the branches.

The message calls upon the Chongnyon organisations at all levels and entire officials of its branches to firmly build up the branches, the basic organisations of Chongnyon, and enhance their role to conduct a more vigorous work for bringing earlier the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and strengthening the friendship with the Japanese people in response to the demand of the obtaining situation.

Chongnyon Sends Letter to Kim Il-song

SK1411044690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)—The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song received a letter from the participants of the 17th meeting of the activists of branches of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

Referring to the boundless pride and honour of doing the patriotic work of Chongnyon and branch work holding the great leader in high esteem, the letter goes on:

At this meeting we keenly felt again our honourable and important duty and responsibility as branch activists given by the great leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and solemnly vowed to discharge them creditably.

We renewed our belief that we can unfailingly emerge victorious, overcoming any trials and difficulties and smashing any manoeuvres of the reactionaries within and without if we go ahead, firmly united around the organization of Chongnyon upholding the wise leadership of the great leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il with loyal hearts under the uplifted banner of the chuche idea.

We will build up the basic organizations of Chongnyon and its bodies and enterprises into living ones, rear the youths of the new generation to be successors to the patriotic work and contribute to the prosperity and development of the socialist homeland and the cause of national reunification in the 1990s.

Paek Mun-song Appointed Ambassador to Syria

SK1311125190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA)—Paek Mun-song was appointed DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Syrian Arab Republic, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Syrian 'Rectification Movement' Marked

SK1411064790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)—A meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the rectification movement in Syria was held Tuesday at the Pyongyang International Cinema House.

Invited there were Syrian Ambassador to Korea Yasir Farah.

Yun Ki-chong, minister of finance and chairman of the Korea-Syria Friendship Association, Cha Pong-chu, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Pak Tong-chun, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, were present.

Speaking at the meeting, Minister Yun Ki-chong said that the rectification movement by His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, the leader of advance of the Syrian people, on November 16, 1970, was an important event which marked a turning-point in the building of a new society by the Syrian Arab people.

She spoke of the achievements made by the Syrian people in the struggle against the aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres of the imperialists and the Israeli Zionists and for the independent development of the country, territorial integrity and the creation of a new life under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party.

She extended firm solidarity with the Syrian Arab people in the struggle to repulse the imperialist aggressors, safeguard peace and retake the occupied Arab land.

The Korean people will as ever advance hand in hand with the Syrian Arab people on the road of independence against imperialism and make every possible effort to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, she said.

Speaking next, Ambassador Yasir al-Farah said that the meeting between President Hafiz al-Asad, the leader of advance of the Syrian people, and the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Pyongyang in 1974 marked an important milestone in newly developing the relations of the parties and peoples of the two countries.

Noting that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has registered remarkable achievement in socialist construction under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, taking the immortal chuche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the guideline, he said: We are greatly encouraged by the achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction and are very glad to have such friends as you.

A congratulatory letter to the Syrian president was adopted at the meeting.

Kim Il-song Sends Greetings to Jordanian King

SK1311124390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today sent a message of greetings to King Husayn the first of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on his 55th birthday.

The message warmly congratulates the king and wishes him good health and happiness.

Yi Chong-ok Sees Off Cambodia's Sihanouk

SK1411110690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)—His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia, and his wife and his entourage left here today by special plane after visiting Korea.

Present at the airport were Vice President Yi Chong-ok, Vice Premier Kim Ok-sin, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il, Vice Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee Sin An-pang, and officials concerned.

Cambodian Embassy officials and foreign diplomatic envoys here were also present.

His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife were presented with bouquets of flowers by children and officials of the Cambodian Embassy.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk exchanged greetings at parting with senior officials of Korea and diplomatic envoys.

The plane took off at Pyongyang airport at 11:40.

Meeting in Pyongyang Marks Angolan Independence

SK1211133990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 12 (KCNA)—A meeting to mark the 15th anniversary of the independence of Angola and the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Angola was held in Pyongyang today.

Present at the meeting were Kim Yong-yong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Pak Dong-chun, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Korea-Angola Friendship Association, other officials concerned and working people in the city.

A letter of greetings to the president of the People's Republic of Angola was adopted after a speech was made at the meeting.

KCNA Reviews 14 Nov Pyongyang Press

SK1411064190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry a message of greetings sent by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to King Husayn the First of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on his 55th birthday.

The press publishes a letter to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song from the 17th meeting of activists of the branches of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), together with accounts of the meeting held in Tokyo.

Papers inform the readers that a work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was reported and deeply studied in foreign countries.

An article of MINJU CHOSON says that Comrade Kim Chong-il has guided officials and working people to devotedly struggle for the country in the spirit of loving and valuing their own things.

NODONG SINMUN reports that commanding personnel of the anti-Japanese guerrillas always thought as the command intended and remained loyal to its order.

The paper editorially calls upon the party members and working people to make a more vigorous drive for carrying out the yearly plan by intensifying the mass movement.

Economic news columns of the paper include reports from different fields of the national economy where ever greater reserves of increased production and economy are mobilized through the display of a high degree of revolutionary spirit.

Carried in paper is an article titled "Highly Important Guideline That Scientifically Elucidates Profound Theories of Chuche Philosophy."

Paper informs the readers that Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to John Samuel Malecela on his appointment as prime minister and first vice-president of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Dailies give an account of a national meeting of honor students.

The Guinean president met the DPRK ambassador to his country, Chinese cadres met Korean military delegations and Korean strongman Kim Myong-nam took the 67.5 kg title at the world weightlifting championships in Budapest, report papers.

Papers give a notice that a government delegation of the Republic of Burundi headed by Cyprien Mbonimpa, minister of external relations and cooperation will visit Korea.

Papers give an account of contact between chief liaison officials of North-South High-Level Talks and carry a telephone message sent by acting chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society to his South Korean counterpart.

NODONG SINMUN informs the readers that a scientific cooperation plan for 1991-1995 was signed in Pyongyang betweeen the Academies of Sciences of the DPRK and Hungary.

The South Korean news of the press includes the reports that students belonging to "Namdaehyop" [Council of Student Representatives in South Cholla Province] attacked the Kwangju branch of the "Security Planning

Board" and the South Korean Council of Peasant Organisations denounced the U.S. pressure to open the market of agricultural and livestock products.

In a commentary captioned "Trite Stance of Division and Confrontation Must Be Renounced" NODONG SINMUN demands that the South Korean authorities stop the massive war games against the North including the "Team Spirit" joint manoeuvres and their anti-national drive to use the United Nations as a rostrum for the legalisation of "two Koreas" and release the visitors to the North such as Yim Su-kyong and Mun Kyu-hyon.

"Stern Judgment on 'DLP' [Democratic Liberal Party]" is the title of its commentary on the crushing defeat of the "Democratic Liberal Party" in the "elections" to fill a vacancy of the "National Assembly" held at the Yonggwang-Hampyong area.

It is reported in the paper that the Liaison Council of Japanese Women for Solidarity With the Korean Women demanded the implementation of the DPRK-Japan three-party joint declaration and 132 local self-government assemblies of Japan have submitted written opinions to the government authorities in demand of the guarantee of human rights to the Koreans in Japan and the Japan Liberal Democratic Party gave up the plan to dispatch "self-defence forces" overseas.

Papers carry news that the Soviet president visited Germany, the Indian prime minister declared that his government would never yield to any pressure from outside in its external relations.

According to NODONG SINMUN, Comrade Yang Shangkun elaborated on the question of China's reunification and the general secretary of the African National Congress of South Africa appealed to the international community to take continued sanctions against the South African racist regime.

Appearing in the paper is an account of a meeting held in Pyongyang to mark the 20th anniversary of the rectification movement in Syria.

An article of the paper throws a revealing light on an off-year election in the United States in which humbuggery, calumniation and dollars held sway.

"U.S. Imperialists' Crafty Scheme for World Supremacy" is the headline of a MINJU CHOSON article.

Literary Works of Kim Chong-il Published

SK1211050190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 12 (KCNA)—The international institute of the chuche idea issued "Paekpong Library" no. 65.

It carries "some problems arising in the creation of masterpieces," a work of dear comrade Kim Chong-il, and "art and creation" and "creation and guidance" from "theory of cinematic art".

It also prints articles profoundly proving the uniqueness, validity and great vitality of his literary and art theories.

Yon Hyong-muk at Angok Reservoir Completion

SK1111004090 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1257 GMT 9 Nov 90

[Excerpts] The grand man-made reservoir, the Angok Youth Reservoir, which will greatly contribute to the agricultural development in the West Sea region, has been completed. [passage omitted]

On the afternoon of 9 November, a completion ceremony of the Angok youth reservoir was held on the spot. [passage omitted]

Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Political Bureau member and State Administration Council premier; Comrade So Kwan-hui, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kim Chang-chu, State Administration Council vice premier; Cho Chol-chun, construction minister; Kim Won-chin, Agricultural Committee chairman; Paek Pom-su, responsible secretary of the party of the South Hwanghae Province and People's Committee chairman of the South Hwanghae Province; Kim Chang-sik, Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee chairman of the South Hwanghae Province; (O Pok-tong), Rural Economy Committee chairman of the South Hwanghae Province; and other local, party, governing organs, administrative and economic organs, and responsible functionaries of mass organizations participated in the completion ceremony.

The completion ceremony started with the singing of the Marshal Kim Il-song song. In the completion ceremony, first of all, Comrade Yon Hyong-muk delivered a thank you message from the WPK Central Committee to the workers, technicians, office workers, and members of the three revolutions teams of the South Hwanghae Province Reclaimed Tideland Construction General Complex who achieved innovative exploits in the construction of the Angok Youth Reservoir. [passage omitted]

Completed Waterway Provides Expanded Services

SK11'1001690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 10 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 10 (KCNA)—Another waterway has been completed in Korea as part of the work for rounding off the irrigation of the farm land.

The waterway made up of the 80 kilometres long main channel and 76 kilometres long branch channels brought the total length of the new water courses stretching in South Hwanghae Province, a granary in the western area, to 720 kilometres, creating a large loop of irrigation works.

It will supply sufficient water not only to the Yonbaek and Chaeryong Plains but also rural communities in Pyoksong and Taetan Counties and Kangryong and Ongjin peninsulas, 140,000 hectares of paddy and non-paddy fields, all told.

The builders of the Yesonggang-Yonbaekpol Waterway successfully excavated 5,260,000 cubic metres of earth, tamped 160,000 cubic metres of concrete, cut away 1,860,000 cubic metres of rocks in one year. They also built 340 big and small structures including tunnels extending 5,000 metres and water-bridges 390 metres long.

Opening ceremonies of the waterway took place on November 9.

Meanwhile, the Angok Youth Reservior was completed on the same day.

At the ceremonies messages of congratulations and thanks of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea were conveyed to the entire participants in the building of the waterway and the reservoir.

NODONG SINMUN Urges Construction Upsurge

SK1311122790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today editorially calls upon the party members and working people to write a new heroic epic in socialist construction by vigorously advancing under the revolutionary slogan "When the party is determined, we can do anything!"

The editorial reads in part:

The revolutionary slogan, "when the party is determined, we can do anything!" is a fighting slogan of absolute and unconditional devotion carrying the unshakable determination to accept the intention and policy of the party as one's own and carry them through to the end, jumping into fire and water, if necessary.

Dear comrade Kim Chong-il has said:

"The watchword 'when the party is determined, we can do anything!' put up by our working people expresses the noble fidelity of the masses who accept the party's lines and policies as their own essential requirements and implement them on the principle of absolute and unconditional devotion."

This watchword reflects the unswerving stand of our party members and working people who regard the intention of the party as the absolute standard and imperative fighting goal in all their work and life, and their strong will and desire to cross steep mountains and sail on raging waves to carry the determination of the party into practice. To struggle under this excellent slogan is our great pride. Herein lies the high revolutionary spirit of our people.

"When the party is determined, we can do anything!"—this is the very slogan of singlehearted unity that can be raised only in our society where the whole party and the popular masses are united with one mind and one will.

The unbreakable blood ties between the party and the masses are the social foundation and basic factor that produced the revolutionary slogan pulsating with absolute loyalty to the party. No force on earth can break this blood-cemented unity in which the party and the people will share the same destiny on the worthy road of revolution to the end, the party holding aloft the slogan "serve the people!" And the people upholding the slogan "when the party is determined, we can do anything!"

The appearance of this fighting slogan is, indeed, a powerful demonstration of the might of our revolutionary ranks which are closely rallied around the party, a clear manifestation of the invincibility of the cause of our socialism which is advancing daringly through whatever storm under the leadership of the party.

To strictly meet the demand of the slogan "when the party is determined, we can do anything!" Today is an honorable work to effect a new upswing in socialist construction and powerfully display the ever-victorious might of our party.

What is most important for the party members and working people in living and struggling as demanded by the slogan is to deeply cherish undisputed trust in our party.

As taught by dear comrade Kim Chong-il, the deep trust of the popular masses in the party concentrically finds expression in the stand and attitude towards the lines and policies put forward by the party. All the party members and working people should keep in their minds the unequivocal consciousness that our party's policy embodying the great chuche idea is the best and there is no better policy than it in the building of socialism.

Whatever words anyone may say, our people lend their ears only to the voice of the party and always act as the party tell them to. When these noble traits of our people are brought into full play, our work for socialist construction will continue to powerfully advance along the road of victory indicated by the party and the leader.

In order to apply the fighting slogan "when the party is determined, we can do anything!" It is important to fulfil the revolutionary tasks in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and indomitable fighting spirit.

Construction of Computer Production Base Reported

SK1311092990 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 9 Nov 90

[Text] Another modern computer production base is being built at a rapid speed. The computer plant, a 6-story building, which is to be built on the beautiful bank of the Taedong River, will be built in conformity with the demands of the typical shape of street buildings and in harmony with the buildings around the bank. Various kinds of cellophane production facilities and assembly and measuring facilities will be reasonably set up in this new plant.

This new building will be built with modern technology so that all technological requirements of production and assembly processes, including temperature, humidity, lighting, and ventilation, can be fully guaranteed through modern air conditioning facilities and various other automation facilities.

This plant will produce not only various types of computers and monitors and numerous kinds of electronic elements, but will also provide various kinds of technological services.

Technical Innovations Produce Industrial Results

SK1011124690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 10 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 10 (KCNA)—Members of the "April 15 technological innovation shock brigades" at factories and enterprises across Korea put into practice more than 100,000 technical innovation proposals in the first ten months this year. As a result, they saved a large number of manpower, raw material, fuel and materials including 564 million kwh of power, 209,000 tons of steel, 779,000 tons of coal and 270,000 tons of cement.

In this period many inventors [as received] were produced and the level of technique and skill of workers and technicians has been lifted still higher.

The Ministry of Machine Industry carried out the plan for technical innovation of 13,000 cases in this period. The Kum Song General Tractor Works saved 7,400 tons of high caloric coal by improving boilers and introduced into production scores of valuable technical innovation proposals.

The June 5 Electric Appliance Factory increased its productivity 1.9 times and reduced by half the norm of consumption of coal per ton of goods by improving kilns and calcining equipment.

Industrial establishments in Nampo Municipality overfulfilled their technical innovation tasks of this year by 30 percent 4 months ahead of the schedule and saved a large amount of power, coal, cement, steel and other raw material, fuel and materials.

Many valuable technical innovation proposals have been introduced in production through the mass movement in South Hamgyong and North Pyongan Provinces, Pyongyang and Kaesong Municipalities, North Hamgyong Province and all other parts of the country.

Industries Fulfill Plans Ahead of Schedule

SK1311002390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 12 (KCNA)—Hundreds of industrial establishments of Korea have carried out their plans for this year two months ahead of schedule.

Many factories and enterprises in Pyongyang and South Pyongan and South Hwanghae Provinces have honoured their yearly plans recently.

The Pyongyang municipal general bureau of garment industry fulfilled its yearly assignments ahead of the set time, while saving 12 percent more fabrics than its original plan.

The Taedonggang hydro-power complex carried out their yearly power production plan set higher than last year's four months ahead of schedule.

Industrial establishments in South Hamgyong, Kangwon, Chagang and North Hwanghae Provinces are joining the yearly target hitters one after another.

The Manpo coal mine declared the fulfilment of its yearly plan three months ahead of schedule by introducing new cutting methods and the Kumya youth railway station carried out its transport plan for the year 30 percent higher than that of last year far before the set time by meticulously organizing and commanding transportation.

The fulfilment of the year targets are reported by industrial establishments in rapid succession thanks to the vigorous efforts of the working people.

Daily Stresses Party's Leadership in Socialism

SK1211134190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 12 (KCNA)—Strategic and tactical leadership of the party is a basic condition for strengthening the driving force of the socialist cause, maintaining the revolutionary principles and advancing the socialist cause, says NODONG SINMUN today in a by-lined article.

In his work "The Workers' Party of Korea Organizes and Guides All the Victories of Our People", dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said that the party leadership is the decisive guarantee of the victory of the socialist cause and gave a deepgoing scientific and theoretical exposition of it, the paper says, and continues:

Only when a party, on the basis of grasping the concrete realities and aspirations of the popular masses, works out its lines and policies with its own faith can it commit no error including subjectivism.

Today, our socialism is making constant progress along a new and unique road because of our party's chuche-based line and policy of socialist construction.

An eloquent proof of it is that our party set forth the line of capturing the ideological and material fortresses, the most scientific and just line of the socialist construction, in keeping with the realities of our country and the aspirations and interests of our people and with the requirement of the developing revolution and has tirelessly struggled to implement the line of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

Our party sets correct fighting goals and tasks to suit the objective lawfulness of the developing revolution, gives correct fighting forms and methods to carry them out and organises the revolutionary forces to lead the socialist cause with success.

Our party sets the fighting goals and tasks in conformity with the most urgent vital demands of the popular masses and with the preparation of the revolutionary forces.

In deciding the fighting forms and methods, our party regards the subjective factor, that is, the level of the awareness and organisational preparation of the popular masses as the main, while taking the objective conditions of the revolutions into full consideration.

Our party has created the chongsan-ri spirit and the chongsan-ri method, the scientific methods of mass leadership, and puts the work with the people, a political work, ahead of all other work to bring the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative ingenuity of the popular masses into fullest play, and thus triumphantly advancing the socialist cause.

It is thanks to the leadership of our party which powerfully organises and mobilizes the popular masses in the accomplishment of the socialist cause that in our country the lines and policies of the socialist construction have been correctly carried through and constant miracles and innovations brought about by the collectivist strength of the entire people, mass heroism, the paper stresses.

Editorial Urges Further Work in Class Education

SK1211104990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 12 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today editorially calls for pushing ahead with class education.

We should continue to push ahead with the work of carrying through the party's policy of class education, the editorial says, and goes on:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Song taught:

"We must educate party members and the working people to acquire the strong attitude of the working class, to be infinitely loyal to its revolutionary cause, to hate imperialism and the exploiting system and to fight doggedly against them".

We are now living in the era of revolution. The advance of our revolution is still confronted with heavy and difficult tasks and the target of our revolution has not changed. Therefore, everyone should lead a revolutionary and militant life to meet the requirement of the era of revolution and struggle, and to this end, it is imperative to intensify the work of arming the party members and the working people with high class consciousness.

Strengthening class education among the party members and the working people is an important matter at present under the condition that the imperialists are viciously resorting to the anti-socialist moves.

The more the imperialists and the class enemies intensify their anti-revolutionary moves, the more firmly a revolutionary party should adhere to the class principle and counter the infiltration of bourgeois ideas and culture with revolutionary political and ideological offensives. Herein lies a genuine way of defending the precious gains of revolution obtained with blood and adding brilliance to the honour and dignity of socialism.

To intensify class education among the party members and the working people, party organizations of all levels and officials should firmly keep consistency in this work, first of all. The editorial calls for defending and consolidating the exploits performed by the party and the leader in the work of revolutionary and class education for tens of years.

Deep attention should be directed to educating the party members and the working people so as to live and struggle in a revolutionary way, not forgetting their class origin, particularly, to educating the rising generation so as to be deeply aware of the class origin, the editorial says.

It calls for intensifying the work of educating the party members and the working people to hate capitalism and imperialism with a firm working class standpoint. It stresses that they should particularly have better knowledge of the aggressive purpose and method of the imperialists' "peaceful transition" strategy and the reactionary nature of ideological and cultural infiltration and approach it with heightened vigilance.

South Korea

North's Preliminary Talks Proposal Viewed

SK1311133190 Seoul Television Service in Korean 1200 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Today the North Korean side proposed holding preliminary talks to prepare a memorandum of agreement for adoption at the third round of the North-South High-Level Talks slated for next month in Seoul. The true intention of the North side's abrupt demand for contact is being reviewed and studied from many sides. Reporter Pak Won-ki reports on this.

[Begin Pak recording] In today's contact between responsible liaison officials held in Tongilgak in the North side's area at Panmunjom, the North Korean side put forward a new proposal for holding preliminary talks for drafting a memorandum of agreement to be adopted at the third round of the North-South High-Level Talks.

The North Korean side proposed that until the third round of High-Level Talks, preliminary talks should be held alternatively at Tongilgak and at the House of Peace at Panmunjom at intervals of from three to five days, that the delegations be composed of three persons each including two delegates to the High-Level Talks and one responsible liaison official, and that a memorandum ensuring their personal safety signed by prime ministers be exchanged.

Additionally, the North Korean side maintained that the talks be held in camera, that keynote speeches and remarks on each side's positions be omitted and only draft documents which will be put forward by both sides be compared and adjusted.

At today's contact, the responsible liaison officials from the North and the South agreed to hold another contact to express each side's position toward the preliminary talks proposed by the North Korean side.

The government will work out measures toward the North Korean side's proposal and actively deal with it as soon as Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun returns.

Some experts have observed that the North Korean side's abrupt proposal for preliminary talks may include a strategy for delaying the High-Level Talks on the pretext of failure in adjusting opinions at the preliminary talks. [end recording]

Seoul Inclined Toward N-S Nonaggression Accord

SK1411110390 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] The government is reported to have decided to agree to the North Korean side's proposal for adopting a nonaggression declaration between the North and South at the third round of the North-South High-Level Talks, which are scheduled for next month in Seoul, if North Korea fully accepts measures for guaranteeing the implementation of the nonaggression declaration, including the observance of the armistice agreement and peaceful use of the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ].

The government is also reported to have decided to push for an agreement on such things as travel, communications, and trade, which are aimed at realizing exchanges and cooperation between the North and South, on par with the North-South nonaggression declaration. In addition, the government reportedly will not be particular about the form of the declaration.

A government official today said: Easing tension between the North and the South through the signing of an agreement on mutual nonaggression has been our government's basic stand since President Pak Chong-hui proposed the signing of a nonaggression agreement in his three principles for peaceful reunification in 1974. So, if the North Korean side agrees on general measures guaranteeing the implementation of the nonaggression declaration, there will be no particular difficulties in the two sides agreeing on and adopting the nonaggression declaration at the third round of the North-South High-Level Talks.

He said: Although the North side's draft of the proposal contains such fundamental elements of a nonaggression agreement as no use of force, peaceful settlement of disputes, recognition of the current demarcation lines, and arms reduction; it has failed to mention mutual recognition by each side and guaranteeing measures that enable the two sides to supervise whether the other side abides by the nonaggression declaration. So, peaceful use of the DMZ, compliance with the armistice agreement, and nonintervention in defense treaties signed by both sides with third countries should be included, without fail, in the items of the declaration.

This government official also emphasized: Our government's basic stand is to simultaneously push for the adoption of a nonaggression declaration and the realization of exchanges and cooperation. If the North Korean side continues to refuse to accept the exchanges and cooperation, even the effectiveness of the nonaggression declaration between the North and South cannot but be called into question.

In the meantime, the government reportedly will base itself on the draft of the North-South nonaggression declaration worked out recently by the (?Arms Control Planning Team) in approaching the negotiations with North Korea.

North UN Envoy Meets Security Council Chairman

SK1411100890 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 Nov 90 p 1

[Text] It was learned that Pak Kil-yon, North Korean Ambassador in the North Korean mission in the United Nations, recently met secretly with UN Security Council Chairman Pickering, (U.S. Ambassador to the UN), in connection with UN memberhsip of North and South Korea.

On 14 November, a high-ranking government official said "the meeting of Ambassador Pak Kil-yon with Chairman Pickering early November was confirmed" and that he understands that "in the meeting, Ambassador Pak expressed the North Korean position toward the issue on the UN Membership of the North and South Korea."

This official also noted that "what Ambassador Pak had concretely discussed in the meeting was not revealed but he was known to have stressed North Korea's basic position that the issue of UN membership should be discussed and decided on between North and South of

Korea and that the entry of the North and the South Korea into the UN as a single member is desirous." This official added that "our government is reviewing and analyzing the significance of this meeting from many aspects."

In a letter submitted to the UN Security Council on 1 October, Ambassador Pak stated that "the North side's plan for the single UN Membership of the North and the South Korea is not absolute, thus suggesting a possibility of change in his position. However, the North Korean authorities denied this later.

Joint N-S Soccer Team To Dominate Sports Talks

SK1311071290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0636 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)—Formation of a joint Korean team to play in the world youth soccer championship in Portugal next year will dominate South-North Korean sports talks, due to start on Nov. 29, South Korean Sports Ministry officials said on Tuesday. South and North Korea have both qualified to play, winning their semifinal matches in the Asian youth soccer tournament in Jakarta on Monday. The Sports Ministry expects formation of a joint team to be a topic and is preparing for it, the officials said.

The ministry also plans to discuss making unification soccer matches regular events and realizing various sports exchanges between the two halves of Korea. The first unification soccer match was played in Pyongyang last month.

It also plans to discuss the formation of single Korean teams for the Barcelona Olympics and world table tennis championships in Nagoya next year. Alone, neither Korea has much chance of winning: Together, they could make it to the final. In addition, it would help inter-Korean exchange, they said. If South and North Korea agree to form a joint team, FIFA [Federation of International Football Associations] may not oppose it and the Asian Football Federation will welcome it because it will allow another Asian team to participate.

Former North General Recalls Korea's Past

SK1411040290 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 2 Nov 90 p 5

[Second Installment of memoirs entitled "My Testimony," by Yu Song-chol, former lieutenant general and chief of the Operational Bureau of North Korean People's Army]

[Text] After having toured many places in South Korea since I arrived here on 15 October, I had a chance to watch a television serial drama, entitled "Days of the Dawning," carried by KBS television. I was greatly shocked and filled with deep emotion by watching this program because the stage of this drama was the Khabarovsk 88th special independent sharp-shooting brigade where I lived together with Kim Il-song.

The familiar names appearing in the drama and the Soviet military uniforms they wore made me recall the days of 47 years ago, and moved my heart deeply. Needless to say, some contents of the drama and description of certain figures appearing in the drama are far from the truth. However, I am not inclined to make an issue of this.

What shocked me more is the fact that the serial drama showing Kim Il-song's anti-Japanese activities is broadcast by television.

I hope to have another chance to comment more about this. Prior to my current visit to South Korea, I visited North Korea for 12 days in May on North Korea's invitation. My return to North Korea was realized after more than 30 years since I left North Korea in 1959 after giving up all work and social positions, as if I was being expelled. However, North Korea invited me to visit there. I think North Korea's invitation was prompted by the fact that former high-ranking North Korean officials living in the Soviet Union visited South Korea and frequently criticized North Korea's political system.

I tried to dissolve my long-standing, personal grudge against Kim Il-song. Thus, I accepted North Korea's invitation in a serene state of mind.

However, while visiting North Korea, I could not but be enraged again by seeing that all history about Kim Il-song was distorted and Kim Il-song was being looked upon like God. Because of such an experience, I was even more shocked to see the serial drama broadcast in South Korea with Kim Il-song as its protagonist.

I am anxious to know if my name appeared in the drama related to the 88th brigade. As I pointed out earlier, my relationship with the 88th brigade was formed because I was the third generation of Koreans living in the Soviet Union.

My grandfather lived in Puryong, near Chongjin, in North Hamgyong Province, and moved to the Soviet Union in 1870. At that time, many Koreans in the border areas, who were suffering many domestic hardships, moved to Jian Dao and coastal provinces to seek means for living.

My grandfather settled down in the area called (Swipun) near Vladivostok and began farming by reclaiming the wasteland. He sired my father Yu In-chung, there. I was also born in this place in 1917 when the Lenin revolution occurred.

My family consisted of my parents, two sons and one daughter. I was the second son. With a prodigal character, my father failed to take good care of our family so my mother moved to Vladivostok to educate Song-hun, my elder brother by 10 years, separating us from my father.

My elder brother attended the Korean Teachers' College in Vladivostok and studied history. I discontinued my study after finishing primary school in (Swipun) as I was weak in body but later entered the workers' school attached to the teachers' college teaching the middle school course.

At that time, I was so weak in body that I frequently ill. But my character was genial, and I was fond of composition. I still vaguely remember Cho Myong-hui's poems which I read in my boyhood.

Under the influence of my elder brother who was the first vice president of Kim Il-song University in North Korea after the nation's liberation, I became conscious of the realities in the fatherland.

My elder brother, who majored in history, frequently told me about our history and explained about Korea's reality under the Japanese imperialists' rule. Thus, I came to have the consciousness of the nation.

Quitting my studies at the workers' school after two years, I got a job at the SONBONG [Vanguard] Newspaper Company in Vladivostok as a typesetter. This newspaper is the predecessor of LENIN'S BANNER, a Korean newspaper currently published in Alma Ata, the Soviet Union.

With the implementation of Stalin's forcible migration policy in 1937, my family moved to Kazakh Republic in Central Asia. With the increasing possibility of a war between the Soviet Union and Japan, Stalin forced the Korean residents in coastal provinces to move to Central Asia in only 48 hours, doubting that the Koreans would help Japan.

The Korean residents in the Soviet Union suffered severe hardships in the course of this forced migration. However, my family could move to Kazakh under special treatment because I worked for the newspaper company.

After staying there for a while, my family again moved to Tashkent following my elder brother who took up the post of principal of the central school in the state-run, Koreans' farm in Tashkent.

As I was always interested in teaching, I entered a one-year Russian language institute in Tashkent. This was the first occasion I had to learn Russian in earnest.

After completing the course at this institute, I got a job in the middle school where my elder brother was. However, I received conscription notification issued by the municipal conscription office even before a week had passed. In my heart, I was pleased with this because I felt that my personal ability was now recognized at a time when the Soviet Union doubted Koreans and did not enlist them in the military.

Acceding to the conscription, I naturally thought that I would be assigned to the west front where the war between Germany and the Soviet Union was underway. However, contrary to my expectations, I was ordered to enter, together with 16 other Koreans, the reconnaissance school which was under the direct supervision of the Soviet Supreme Military Command near Moscow. This school was conducting intelligence training not only for Koreans but also Germans and Chinese in order for them to infiltrate their relevant areas. Thus, the training was conducted in a secret manner so as not to be disclosed to other trainees.

After entering this school in September 1941, I received professional intelligence training on map-reading, telemechanics, photography, and Korea's economy and geography, for 15 months.

We, the 16 Koreans, were commissioned as first lieutenants after completing the training in December 1942. We were then assigned to the reconnaissance unit of the Soviet Far East Army near Vladivostok. Thus, we began to carry out full-scale intelligence activities.

However, the intelligence activities in time of war were very dangerous even life threatening. As a matter of fact, five of our 16 fellow members infiltrated Manchurian areas as the first stage. However, all of them were either arrested by the Japanese Army or missing. Since that time, the Soviet Army additionally taught us Japanese and conducted training on Japanese customs.

Finally in June 1943, an order came to me to infiltrate Wonsan, Korea, to carry out activities as a fixed spy while living there. Wearing a Japanese military uniform, I left my unit and headed for Korea with a palpitating heart, carrying a radio and Japanese money.

Since the guard was very tight at border areas, I moved along the mountainous areas only at night. After crossing the Tuman River without any incident, I met with two Koreans in the riverside for the first time.

However, knowing my way of talking, they easily recognized that I am a Korean from the Soviet Union and advised me that my activities would be impossible because there were many Japanese troops around there. I was disappointed, and informed headquarters of this by radio. I was then ordered to carry out intelligence activities in Manchuria.

According to this order, I carried out intelligence collection activities while wandering about Manchuria for about a month. However, I only lived in the mountains because I was unable to approach civilian houses. By the time I had almost completed my missions, my provisions ran out and I had to satisfy my hunger by eating tree bark and wild strawberries.

When I returned to my unit after going through various hardships, the Soviet Army Colonel (Iblev), chief of our reconnaissance unit, received me with surging anger, saying that he already reported to intelligence headquarters of the General Staff in Moscow that I infiltrated Wonsan.

Colonel (Iblev) threatened me, saying that I failed to accomplish my first mission and that I would be put on trial, being deprived of my position as an intelligence officer.

Fortunately, I was not put on trial but was demoted to an enlisted man's rank from officer's grade. Thus, I spent time in secret individual quarters without doing anything for about two months.

One day, a Soviet Army major came to me and asked about my personal affairs. I told him that I wanted to go to the west front. But he said, "Sufficient troops are deployed there so you had better go to the guerrilla unit in Khabarovsk." Thus, I accepted his proposal.

I left for Khabarovsk in September 1943 in a plain enlisted man's uniform.

I arrived in the Soviet Far East Army Command in Khabarovsk. After staying there for a short time, I again headed for the unit located in a village called (Boyazk), and arrived there after two hours by car.

This unit was the same 88th special independent sharpshooting brigade where Kim Il-song was.

The brigade, located in the midst of a thick forest, has about 50 half-cave huts and log houses scattered on the broad land of more than 10,000-pyong.

There, I reported my arrival to Captain Choe Yong-kon, political member of the brigade, and met Kim Il-song, who was commander of the First Battalion, for the first time.

Defense Security Meeting With U.S. Previewed

SK1211014990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0102 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)—Defense officials of South Korea and the United States begin their annual Security Consultative Meeting [SCM] in Washington Tuesday to discuss sharing defense burdens and security cooperation. Also on the agenda at the 22nd SCM will be Korea's proposed sending of military and medical supplies to the Persian Gulf, the price rise in the Korea fighter program and the possibility of North Korea's developing nuclear arms.

The three-day meeting will be attended by nine-member delegations headed by defense ministers Yi Chong-ku of Korea and Richard Cheney of the United States.

Other major topics will be downscaling the South Korean-U.S. Team Spirit joint exercises or holding the drill every other year, the cost of moving the 8th U.S. Army headquarters from the center of Seoul, the second- and third-phase reduction of U.S. forces in Korea, the transfer of command over the U.S. forces in Korea in accordance with their changing role, and easing the conditions of U.S. foreign military sales.

Yi told reporters last week that he hoped the meeting would serve to consolidate South Korea-U.S. relations. "I will strive for a result that enables North Korea to see that the South Korea-U.S. combined security posture has no blind spot despite the Persian Gulf crisis. I will also try to make the SCM contribute to progress in inter-Korean dialogue," he said.

On Wednesday, the 12th binational Military Committee Meeting (MCM) and a meeting on cooperation in the defense industry will be held. The MCM will be attended by Gen. Chong Ho-kun, chairman of South Korea's Joint Chiefs of Staff, and his U.S. counterpart, Gen. Colin Powell.

Yi and Cheney will wind up the SCM on Thursday with a joint communique. Later in the day, Yi will pay a courtesy call on U.S. President George Bush. It is Yi's first SCM as he became defense minister only last month. He has announced that he will review the multi-billion dollar Korea fighter program.

Daily on Korean-U.S. Security Meeting

SK1311014590 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 11 Nov 90 p 3

[Article by reporter Kim Hyo-chae]

[Text] The greatest aim of the ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting slated for 13 November in Washington is to exhibit that the security commitment between the two countries is still effective and firm. For the defense ministers, chiefs of the general staff, and other high-ranking military officials of the two countries to discuss the situation in Northeast Asia around the Korean peninsula, the question of easing tension on the Korean peninsula, and the question of military cooperation between Korea and the United States at an annual meeting in Seoul and Washington alternately is to reaffirm that the U.S. commitment to the security of Korea is still effective.

The Ministry of Defense has predicted that agenda items to be discussed at the forthcoming Security Consultative Meeting will be four matters—reaffirming the U.S. commitment to the security of Korea, establishing a joint defense posture in the wake of the additional withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea, cooperating with each other militarily to counter changes in the situation in northeast Asia and to help to make progress in North-South dialogue, and transferring defense industrial technology.

It is likely that besides these matters, the question of sharing defense costs, the question of the situation in the Gulf, the question of the "Team Spirit" exercise, and the practical question of relocating the U.S. base in Yongsan will be discussed. As for the question of sharing defense costs, the amount of the Korean side has already been decided on between working-level officials of the two countries and has been earmarked in the budget. It is expected that the question of the "Team Spirit" exercise will not come to any particular conclusion because it will be decided on according to how the Gulf situation develops.

Furthermore, the matter of relocating the U.S. base in Yongsan and the issue concerning the additional step-by-step withdrawal of U.S. forces are being settled by the U.S. side without any big difference in opinions between the two sides. It is, however, expected that the two sides will argue over the question of defense industrial technology because the two governments and defense industrial enterprises are considerably different in their views in the Korean Fighter Program, which the Ministry of Defense has recently reexamined, and in other projects.

In particular, it has been learned that the U.S. side expressed its surprise and displeasure to the Korean side in connection with the Korean Government's reexamination of the Korean Fighter Program. U.S. Secretary of Defense Cheney is expected to clearly deliver the U.S. stand to Defense Minister Yi Chong-ku when they hold tete-a-tete talks. Defense Minister Yi is also likely to plainly clarify that the U.S. side is primarily responsible for causing the reexamination of the program. Thus, the future of the Korean Fighter Program will depend on what level the two ministers reach an agreement or whether their talks will be closed with differences in their opinions recognized.

What the Korean side regards as important agenda items at the forthcoming meeting are the question of easing terms in the purchase contract of the U.S. Foreign Military Sales and in the prepayment; the question of easing terms of defense industrial products, which the two countries have jointly produced but whose production has been stopped in the United States, exported to third countries; and the question of increasing the ratio of Korean parts in defense industrial products jointly produced by the two countries.

According to the terms of the Foreign Military Sales which are applied when the United States sells weapons abroad, an importing country shall deposit its purchase fund in a U.S. bank in advance and can order weapons amount to less than 90 percent of the deposit. This is a safeguard system in case an importing country fails to pay for weapons as a result of an unstable political situation or the aggravation of its economic situation. Our side maintains that since Korea has never failed to pay for the purchase of weapons, it is not reasonable to treat Korea like the third world countries.

Also, our side expresses its complaint about the fact that because of the terms of the contract made at the stage of joint production, it wastes much time and administrative efforts when it tries to export Korean-manufactured defense industrial products, whose production was stopped in the United States long time ago, to third countries. Since Korea joined the world defense industrial market in 1974, Korea and the United States have jointly developed or produced approximately 100 items, including 60mm mortal shells. And the items, whose production the U.S. side has stopped, number 39, including M-16 rifles and hand grenades. Also, the United States imposes tariffs on items which are produced in Korea with U.S. technology and exported to the United States. This problem is likely to be discussed at the meeting.

At a press conference, Minister of Defense Yi Chong-ku has said that "though there exist differences in opinions between Korea and the United States, it would not be difficult to reach a package of agreements with Secretary Cheney when we hold dialogue on the basis of the traditional relations of friendship."

U.S. Hints at Lower Price for Fighter Planes

SK1411092190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0755 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Washington, Nov. 13 (OANA-YONHAP)—The United States raised the possibility of a markdown in the price of warplanes ordered by South Korea in the 22nd Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) Tuesday. A Korean delegation source said U.S. officials hinted the price of the 120 McDonnell Douglas FA-18 Hornets, the fighter selected for the multibillion-dollar Korea fighter program, could be readjusted.

The source said that despite U.S. flexibility, Seoul will go ahead with a review of the entire program. McDonnell Douglas promised not to raise the price in December's contract agreement but changed its mind when full negotiations began. The U.S. company has reportedly raised the cost from 4.2 billion dollars by about 40 percent.

The Korean Defense Ministry announced earlier this month it was reviewing the entire program, and would cancel it if necessary. A company spokesman issued a statement last week that said, "costs savings could be achieved by adjusting the scope of the program or rearranging the individual parts."

U.S. Economic 'Demands','Pressure' Criticized

SK1311052390 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 11 Nov 90 p 2

[Editorial: "The United States Shouldn't Criticize the Campaign To Drive Out Overconsumption"]

[Text] As we hear constant demands and pressures from the government and people of the United States to stop the campaign to drive out overconsumption which is being carried out in our society, we once again realized how difficult it is to narrow the differences in understanding among peoples who have different historical and cultural backgrounds.

Though it seems inevitable and natural to accept the unrestrained demand of the times and the trend toward openness and internationalization, we are faced with one fundamental doubt: whether this means giving up even the moral values or virtue that have been held dear by members of the nation.

The reason that we are thinking about this is that the campaign to drive out overconsumption which is being carried out throughout our society at this time is not simply a campaign to reduce the importation of foreign goods. It has its basis and root in restoring morality by correcting the wrongful trend to indulgence in luxury and to doing nothing but leading an extravagant life beyond one's means and by reviving the steadfast traditional traits of diligence and thrift.

As the government and the people of the United States understand well, we are under the false impression and illusion that we have joined the ranks of advanced countries because from 1986 until now our society has had a favorable international balance of payments; we hosted the Olympics in 1988; and we have achieved high-speed growth of more than 12 percent for three continuous years, from 1986 to 1988. This kind of false impression stimulated the people to raise their level of consumption beyond their capability. This is becoming an abnormal social phenomenon, the so-called trend of overconsumption.

It is a very well-known fact that the press of various countries, including the United States, ridicules this kind of consumption of ours by saying that we "popped open the champagne bottle too early," and that we are "building a house of cards on sand."

It is shocking that this kind of phenomenon is economically lowering the savings rate, which leads financial resources—that are necessary in domestic investment—to once again inevitably be dependent upon foreign countries, and ultimately makes the reduced foreign debt rise again. However, what our people must further seriously think about is the degrading morality which is due to the selfish way in which consumption is carried out.

It is well known that our society has traditionally regarded diligence and frugality, as well as sharing the pains of our neighbors, as a virtue. Because of this, a rich person who is able to lead a luxurious life lowered his standard of living and refrained from consuming goods. Therefore, as a member of the community, the rich were able to be in harmony and step with the rest of the people. This kind of general national consciousness played a strong role in uniting this society into a community with a common fate. Also, this might also have been another driving force in making Korea a newly industrial country in such a short time.

We can say that because of such general national consciousness, Korean public opinion is very critical of the "haves."

However, overconsumption in our country caused by the "haves'" desire to show off is inciting their poor neighbors to overconsmption beyond their means and is causing jealousy and antagonism and, consequently, social conflict.

It is correct to view the campaign which our people—aware that this phenomenon is threatening a crisis—are conducting to curb overconsumption as our community's defensive instinct and, at the same time, as a move to reestablish traditional values.

In June this year, the United States asked a group of visiting Korean buyers to stop our campaign to halt overconsumption. Following this, on 3 November, the United States asked the Korean Government to stop the campaign via the American Chamber of Commerce in Korea and again at the Korean-U.S. financial policy meeting.

Also, whenever it made such a request, the United States insisted that our movement to stop overconsumption is aimed at restricting imports of foreign goods.

Of course, our campaign to expel overconsumption may consequently restrict the imports of foreign goods to a certain extent.

However, the United States must realize that, contrary to what people in and out of the U.S. Administration contend, we are not conducting this campaign in order to seek the commercial goal of protecting our domestic markets.

We would like to point out the fact that our campaign to stop overconsumption is different from the "Buy American" campaign in the United States (the campaign to buy U.S.-made goods) because ours is not designed to reject foreign goods but to restrict consumption. At the same time, we would like to ask the United States how it would explain its "Buy American" campaign, which is more exclusive than ours.

The United States must know that if the reckless overconsumption prevailing in Korean society is left intact, this will shake the moral foundation of our society, will deepen conflicts between the "haves" and "have-nots," which has begun to take place, and may consequently threaten the free economic system, which both Korea and the United States treasure as a previous value.

We, too, must profoundly realize what problems overconsumption may cause, must lead prudent and moderate daily lives, and must wisely conduct this campaign to make sure that this campaign will not be misunderstood as a government-initiated movement, thus aggravating trade disputes.

Seoul May Discuss Plane Downing With USSR

SK0911073990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0705 GMT 9 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 9 (YONHAP)—Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung hinted Friday that Seoul intended to tell Moscow how much South Korea regretted that a Soviet warplane shot down a Korean jumbo jet in 1983.

"Unfortunate incidents in the past involving any country should be settled. As for unfortunate incidents in the history of our relations with the Soviet Union, they clearly should be settled at an appropriate time," Choe told reporters in a regular press briefing. Choe had been asked if the government were willing to raise the issue of Soviet responsibility for the downing of Flight 007 with 269 people on board and for the Korean war (1950-53).

"Such incidents should not be repeated. The government will express regrets about the unfortunate past incidents to the Soviet Union at an appropriate time through proper channels," he said. Korea and the Soviet Union normalized relations on Sept. 30, ending a 45 years of cold war antagonism.

A Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 plunged into the sea off Sakhalin on Sept. 1, 1983, after it was shot by a Soviet fighter. Many South Koreans believe Stalin encouraged North Korea to invade on June 25, 1950, by giving his tacit approval.

Asked if the government would apply for U.N. membership this year, he said, "Now is not the right time to decide whether to file an application this year or not. The government is continuously asking North Korea to accept our position that the simultaneous entry of South and North Korea into the United Nations will help ease tension on the Korean peninsula."

South Korea wants to join the world body together with North Korea as separate members while North Korea argues for sharing a single seat, contending that separate Korean memberships will perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula. Korea was divided in 1945, at the end of World War II.

Kang Invites Japan's Kaifu for Early Visit

SK1311143090 Seoul YONHAP in English 1249 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Tuesday that he would visit South Korea at the soonest possible date if occasion requires.

He made the remarks when visiting South Korean Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun asked him to visit Seoul sometime next year. During a courtesy call on Kaifu, Kang also asked the Japanese leader to employ "prudence" in pursuing improvement of relations with North Korea.

"North Korea has not changed its attitude, so there has been little progress in the talks between South and North Korea," Kang said. "Japan's relations with North Korea should take progress of the South-North relations into account." Kaifu said, "Japan would promote relations with North Korea in Consultation with South Korea and the United States, and in a way that helps ease tension in the Korean peninsula.

Seoul, Tokyo To Push North on IAEA Accord

SK1011054490 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Nov 90 p 2

[Text] Korean and Japanese government officials yesterday pledged joint efforts to push for North Korea's early signing of the nuclear safeguards agreement of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Foreign Ministry said.

Sharing the view that the North's steadfast refusal to joint the agreement not only damages the credibility of the Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) of nuclear weapons, but also threatens security in East Asia, the officials decided to strongly urge Pyongyang to sign it as soon as possible. The agreement was made during the first meeting of the Korea-Japan Nuclear Cooperation Council which was held in Seoul Thursday and yesterday. The council was set up following the nuclear cooperation agreement signed between the two countries during President No Tae-u's Tokyo visit in May.

During the meeting, both sides also agreed on 23 cooperation projects which include a joint study for medical use of nuclear energy and setting up of an early warning system between the two countries. The Korean delegation was headed by Choe Tae-hwa, the Foreign Ministry's director-general for international economic affairs, while the Japanese side was led by Choe's counterpart Hiroshi Otaro.

Assistance to Multinational Forces Allocated

SK1411013290 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Nov 90 p 2

[Text] Of the 220 million dollars promised for the U.S. led multinational forces in the Gulf and frontline countries, Korea will release 170 million dollars this year and the remaining 50 million dollars next year, government officials said yesterday.

A total of 100 million dollars will go to the multinational forces this year, with 70 million dollars earmarked for five countries—Egypt, Turkey, Jordan, Syria and Bangladesh.

The financial assistance is hoped to help break the ice in diplomatic relations with Egypt and Syria, both of whom are longtime allies of North Korea and which have remained deaf to Seoul's proposals for full-scale links, the officials said.

The frontline countries, which have suffered economic damages from the UN-initiated trade embargo against Iraq, will be offered vehicles, 10 million dollars worth of rice, medical supplies and daily necessities on longterm credit.

The decision came after Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chong-ha returned from a fact-finding visit to the

Middle East as leader of a government mission composed of officials from the Economic Planning Board, Finance and Trade-Industry Ministries earlier this month.

Yu discussed with Egyptian and Syrian government officials establishment of ambassadorial-level relations. He received favorable responses from the two countries when he promised grants in the same way Seoul has normalized ties with Eastern European countries, according to the officials.

The government has been under the U.S. pressure for the cost sharing. Besides this, the government felt the need to extend helping hand to the United States because of its oil stake in the Gulf area.

Envoy To Visit Three Latin American Countries

SK1311052990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0442 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)—Kwon Ik-hyon, a former chairman of the now-defunct ruling Democratic Justice Party, established by former President Chon Tu-hwan, will tour Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina from Thursday until Nov. 27 as the special envoy of President No Tae-u, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

In Paraguay, Kwon will convey the government's appreciation to the Paraguayan Government for allowing illegal Korean immigrants to stay in the South American nation as agreed by No and Paraguayan President Andres Rodriguez on June 21 in Seoul, it said.

Kwon will meet with senior officials of the three countries to discuss ways to accelerate cooperation with Korea and will ask them to protect and support Koreans living there, he said.

Hungarian President Arrives in Seoul 14 Nov

SK1411104990 Seoul YONHAP in English 1015 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 14 (YONHAP)—Hungarian President Arpad Goncz flew into Seoul on Wednesday on a four-day state visit.

Goncz and President No Tae-u are expected to discuss Korean entry into the United Nations, unification of Korea and ways to strengthen bilateral cooperation between Seoul and Budapest.

Hungary was the first East European country to open ties with South Korea, providing a diplomatic breakthrough in Korea's search for better relations with East-bloc nations.

Goncz's visit reciprocates No's state visit to Budapest in November 1989, nine months after the two countries established formal ties. Goncz leaves Korea on Saturday.

Daily Publishes Opinion Poll on DLP Dispute

SK0911124990 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 8 Nov 90 p1

[Opinion poll conducted by the CHUNGANG ILBO Data Bank Bureau]

[Text] The disputes within the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] which had been on the brink of a split were settled through talks between President No Tae-u and the DLP Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam at Chongwadae [presidential residence]. It was learned, however, that two-thirds of the people regard the settlement as a temporary arrangement, and think that it will be difficult for the party to be normalized.

The opinion survey team (lead by Reporter Yi Pil-chae, chief of opinion survey analysis) of the CHUNGANG ILBO Data Bank Bureau, conducted telephone interviews with 650 men and women throughout the country on the evening of 7 November and found that only 14.6 percent say the DLP will be normalized by the Chongwadae talks; two out of three persons (namely 65.1 percent) say the DLP disputes will be temporarily settled, but that the DLP is having difficulty normalizing operations.

Results show that men are more pessimistic than women (men 69.2 percent, women 60.9 percent); that the young are more pessimistic than the old (people in their twenties, 79.02 percent; thirties, 72.6 percent; forties, 53.6 percent; and over fifty, 48.8 percent); and that the more highly-educated people are more pessimistic than lower-educated people (people with an elementary school education, 46.1 percent; high school graduates, 71.4 percent; university students, 87.8 percent; university graduates, 83.2 percent.) And, there were no regional differences.

As for co-chairman Kim Chong-pil's remarks that three Kims should retire in connection with the opposition's refusal to join the National Assembly and the disputes within the DLP, the survey found that 41.2 percent said "all three Kims should retire"; that only a small 6.5 percent said "they should not retire or need not retire"; and that 39.1 percent said "retirement is up to them." It is unclear whether the 39.1 percent shows that it is unreasonable for Kim Chong-pil to raise such a question or the neutral stand of the respondents. It is, however, remarkable that 41.2 percent, the highest percent of all, is in favor of their retirement.

As to the retirement of the three Kims, in the Pusan-South Kyongsang District, 50. 0 percent said that "all should retire;" 3.6 percent said "they should not retire"; 32.1 percent—the most positive response—said that their "retirement is up to them." But, in Kwangju and South and North Cholla Province, 23.5 percent said "they should all retire,"; 10.6 percent said that "they should not retire," and 49.4 percent—the most negative response—said that their "retirement is up to them."

This shows that comparatively speaking, Kim Yong-sam's political foundation is shakier than that of Kim Tae-chung.

As for Kim Yong-sam's explanation that "political leaders can discuss the question of power and they should keep a promise a secret," when the memorandum on agreement to revise the Constitution to a parliamentary cabinet system was revealed, despite his denial, only 17.4 percent said "it is understandable;" 43.1 percent said "it cannot be understood;" and 39.5 percent said "so, so."

As for Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam's going down to Masan, despite his party work, after he made a declaration against the parliamentary cabinet system, 13. 2 percent said this was "proper;" 58.6 percent said this was "improper;" and 27.8 percent said "we do not know."

This is a more negative response than the response to Kim Tae- chung's fast (25.6 percent said the fast was "proper;" 41.5 percent said the fast was "improper").

It has been revealed that as to the way of selecting the next DLP president in connection with disputes within the DLP over party power, 4.6 percent said that he "should be designated by the current president;" 17.4 percent said that he "should be designated through negotiations between factions;" and 48 percent said he "should be selected by free competition within the party."

More men than women and more highly-educated people than low-educated people, are more negative toward the normalization of the DLP, toward Kim Yong-sam's explanation about the revelation of the memorandum, and toward the election of the next president of the DLP.

This telephone poll was conducted with over 1,000 persons aged 20 and above with equal numbers of men and women selected from telephone directories in different national administrative districts and cities. The reliability degree of this survey is 95 percent, and the margin of error is plus or minus 3.8 percent.

Political Developments After Election Reported

Opposition Wins by Landslide

SK1011022390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0126 GMT 10 Nov 90

[Text] Yonggwang, South Korea, Nov. 10 (YONHAP)—Yi Su-in of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] won a landslide victory in the Yonggwang-Hampyong by-election Friday, burying the ruling party and underlining once again Kim Tae-chung's influence in Cholla Provinces. Yi received 55,187 of the 77,013 votes cast, Cho Ki-sang of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party won 16,412 votes and independent No Kum-no got 1,609, losing his deposit.

The by-election was held to fill the vacancy caused by the espionage conviction of So Kyong-won by the Supreme Court this year, which automatically deprived him of his National Assembly membership.

The result showed a small swing away from the ruling party with the margin of victory up 2 percentage points at 75.4 percent of the vote, though the total was lower at 64,220 votes. Turnout was 73.8 percent, or 4.5 percent lower than in the previous election in April 1988. Observers said the lower turnout was due to discontent over Kim Tae-chung's nomination of a native of rival Kyongsang Province, inclement weather and Kim Ki-su's withdrawal from the race. Kim, a PPD member, was running as an independent to protest Yi's nomination but then declared his support for Yi.

Balloting took place at 117 stations across the two counties from 7 a.m. and ended at 6 p.m. Friday. Ballot boxes from 114 polling stations were counted as of 5 a.m. Saturday, leaving three islands with 934 eligible voters that were cut off by a storm.

Yi led Cho from the start of the counting and his victory was certain at 2:30 a.m., when he had 38,510 ballots or a majority of the votes. Yi, 49, a professor of political science at Yongnam University in Taegu, the power base of the ruling party, graduated from Seoul National University. He was fired by Yongnam in 1980 for political reasons but was reinstated in 1984 as an associate professor.

PPD president Kim Tae-chung, claiming Yi's election would help ease the antagonism between Kyongsang and Cholla Provinces, had stumped for Yi along with almost all PPD lawmakers. Observers say a feud in the ruling party also ate away voter support for Cho, a Cholla native.

PPD Said To Incite Regionalism

SK1011083190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0604 GMT 10 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 10 (YONHAP)—The ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) charged Saturday that the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) romped home by an immense margin in the Yonggwang-Hampyong by-election only because PPD head Kim Tae-chung fanned regional antagonism and broke the election law. Yi su-in's landslide victory over DLP candidate Cho Ki-sang was the result of Kim's indisputable influence in South Cholla Province, where Yi, a professor of political science at Yongnam University in Taegu, the power base of the ruling party, swept 74 percent of the valid votes.

The PPD said the nomination of Yi, a stranger from a rival region, was designed to ease regional antagonism.

DLP spokesman Pak Hui-tae said politicians who resort to regionalism will face the serene judgment of history. Pak also complained that the election aggravated regional confrontation rather than resolving the chronic problem.

The Minjung (Masses) Party, formally inaugurated Saturday, echoing the governing party's charges, said the election outcome highlighted and worsened the cancerous factor in Korean politics rather than helping moderate the divisive provincialism. Meanwhile, the PPD said the Yonggwang-Hampyong voters had contributed to smashing the ruinous regionalism fostered by successive dictatorial regimes.

Automony Law Implementation Urged

SK1011090690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0629 GMT 10 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 10 (YONHAP)—Kim Tae-chung, leader of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), renewed his call for full implementation of local autonomy on Saturday. "Local rule is a barometer of President No Tae-u's stand on democracy and a yardstick of his morality. We cannot but doubt his morals as a politician if he doesn't keep his promise," Kim said, noting the local autonomy law was enacted in December last year on No's instructions.

Kim, after PPD candidate Yi Su-in won a landslide victory in the Yongkwang-Hampyong by-election Friday, warned that violating the ruling party's commitment to local autonomy could not help in normalizing the political deadlock.

The 70-seat PPD and eight-seat splinter Democratic Party (DP) have boycotted parliament since late July, protesting the railroading of 26 bills by the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP).

Kim did not link the issue of local autonomy to his party's return to the National Assembly, which has been virtually paralyzed for more than three months. Political analysts said he might separate the question of local autonomy from return to parliament.

Commenting on his party's victory in the by-election, he said, "Big resistance emerged at the beginning of the campaign. But the voters were persuaded to favor our candidate because they wanted to use the election as a chance to uproot provincial antagonism." Yi is from North Kyongsang Province, which is the political stronghold of President No and his ruling party.

New 'Masses Party' Formed

SK1011092290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0633 GMT 10 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 10 (YONHAP)—A group that wants to throw President No Tae-u out of office and foreign troops out of South Korea set up a political party on Saturday. The Masses Party held its inaugural convention at the Korea Exhibition Center in Seoul and elected dissident Yi Wu-chae its executive chairman. Kim Sangki, a professor at Kyongbuk National University, and Kim Nak-chung, a former professor at Korea University, are co-chairmen, and Paek Ki-wan, a prominent dissident, is standing adviser.

The inaugural declaration said, "(The party's main goal is to) completely terminate the military dictatorial rule as well as foreign forces in Korea, establish a democratic government with masses becoming a main actor, create a self-reliant national economy and attain self-reliant and peaceful unification of the fatherland. Our party is determined to create progressive political ideology and policy to construct a real democratic society with full freedom, equality and peace..."

It adopted a party platform that calls for the establishment of a planned market economy, dissolution of monopoly conglomerates, and nationalization of major industries, financial organizations and natural resources.

The Masses Party has the most radical, left-leaning ideology and policy in Korea, where showing sympathy with communism is illegal. A separate resolution said, "We declare a grand journey of struggle to disband the (ruling) Democratic Liberal Party and the No regime and to establish a democratic government." It accused the government of betraying its pledge to pursue democratization and reverting to a military dictatorship using the unification issue to retain power.

The party named Yi Chae-o its secretary-general, Chang Ki-pyo chief policy-maker, and Chong Mun-hwa spokesman. It formed 50 district chapters, mostly in big cities. Creation of the party is the culmination of 10 months of active discussions among a broad range of political groups, dissidents, radical students, labor activists and assorted anti-government forces about forming a progressive party.

Masses' Party Platform Explained

SK1111125990 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 10 Nov 90 p 9

[Report on interview with Yi U-chae, standing chairman of the Party of the Masses, by reporter Song Chung-sik on 10 November—place not given]

[Text] Yi U-chae, 54, who was elected standing chairman of the Masses' Party [Minjungdang] at its inaugural meeting on 10 November, has taken the lead in forming a political party on the strength of the dissident movement, strength that has grown during the eighties, with an eye to transforming the progressive forces into a political force and to having it accepted into the established political circles.

Yi, who has devoted himself to the dissident movement and labor movement since the sixties, explained the background against which he has formed the Party of the Masses. He also explained the aspirations that he wants to realize through the new party. He said that "mass-initiated democracy," not capitalism or socialism, is at the heart of the new party's platform.

[Song Chung-sik] What difficulties have you encountered in the process of forming the new party?

[Yi U-chae] It is regrettable that due to the lack of understanding among those involved in the national movement for democracy, the dissident groups have been divided. In particular, when some members of the Committee for the Promotion of a Democratic Alliance to Found a Party of the Masses [Minnyonchu] deserted the organization to join those who were seeking the integration of the opposition parties, the public began to see us in a different perspective. However, what plagues us most is the shortage of political funds. Another annoying problem is the press, which is caught in the trap of seeing no one besides No and the three Kims.

[Song] What difference do you see in the way you run your party as compared with the other established conservative parties?

[Yi] We mean to run our party with a collective leadership system, from start to finish. I will see to it that the party chairman has no such influence in running the party and that all the decisions are executed only after they have been approved by the party central committee. In short, I will make our party one that is run democratically. In the meantime, I will keep fighting without committing such cowardly acts as undertaken by the other established conservative parties.

[Song] Why have you formed the party?

[Yi] Our goal is to realize the historic cause of national liberation, which was incomplete in 1945, the liberation of the masses, and democratization on the strength of the masses, who are the driving force behind our goal.

[Song] What are the immediate tasks facing the Masses' Party and what goals do you want to achieve?

[Yi] Our short-term goal is to realize democratization, with the masses as the driving force behind it. Our long-term goal is to work out an ideology on which to build a state of independence, democracy, and reunification, agreeable both to the North and the South, by nurturing forces capable of achieving this goal and by overcoming the acute confrontation between capitalism and socialism.

[Song] Tell us about your party's platform and positions, which is the most controversial part.

[Yi] It has taken us a long time to narrow the differences in opinions held by the various factions of the dissident groups. Many professors have participated in forming our party's platform. Since the socialist lines and lines pursued by social democracy have limits, our Masses' Party has chosen a middle of the road solution, which can be dubbed as democracy promoted by the masses as the driving force.

[Song] Some people refer to the Masses' Party as a party of dissenters. What do you think of this?

[Yi] As far as our intransigent struggle to translate our belief into action is concerned, our party is no different from the dissenters. However, in the ways of carrying out the struggle, we prefer to struggle within the lawful framework, including national campaigns and winning seats in the National Assembly, instead of a struggle to overthrow the regime through the use of fire bombs or violence. We will also make every effort to end plutocracy and to realize fair and just elections.

[Song] What will you do to remove the repulsive notion that the general public entertains toward the word "masses" that your party uses?

[Yi] The word "masses" that our party tries to represent is a comprehensive notion that includes not only the farmers and workers, but also common urban dwellers, small- and medium-size industrialists, and intellectuals. However, we must admit to the existence of such a jaundiced view of our party and we find that the most difficult task will be to dispose of it.

[Song] Those who seek to integrate the opposition parties refer to the inauguration of the Masses' Party as another form of dividing the opposition camps. What do you say about this charge?

[Yi] The effort exerted so far to integrate the opposition parties has been ill-advised. The movement for the integration of the opposition parties not accompanied by mass-initiated force will only result in fostering a political nihilism. I also find disagreeable the assertions that mass-initiated force has not grown up enough to achieve what our party has set out to achieve. We will unite with other dissident groups in elections.

DLP May Postpone Elections

SK1111021590 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Nov 90 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] is considering postponing the elections for city and provincial councils until after 1991 as it finds little possibility of reaching an agreement with the opposition over the local autonomy question within the year, senior party officials said yesterday.

Newly appointed DLP secretary general Chong Sun-tok told reporters that he received instructions from President No Tae-u to review the time-table for the elections of local councils and heads of local administrations. President No, in an interview with a provincial newspaper Friday, expressed his belief that the local elections had better be delayed because of adverse impacts from "too many" elections.

The government party planned to hold the local council elections in six largest cities and nine provinces within the first half of next year, but it has yet to reach an agreement with Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] on whether to allow political parties to participate in the elections in smaller administration units such as counties and districts in cities.

If they are held as originally scheduled, they will be followed by parliamentary elections in 1992 and the presidential election late in that year or in 1993. A former key DLP officer recalled that leading businessmen have called upon the administration to review the local self-rule plan citing anticipated ill-effects upon the nation's economy which has already been facing many difficulties. He also said that public opinion polls showed that move than 60 percent of the public is against the participation of political parties in local elections which might lead to excessive political strife, thus hampering the local administration.

But, some party sources said that the DLP's hinting at delaying the local elections could be a move to convince the PPD that the ruling party would not make any further concession over the introduction of local self-rule. The PPD has insisted that political parties be allowed to nominate candidates for the local council elections in small cities, counties and districts of special cities.

PPD May End Assembly Boycott

SK1211042190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0344 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)—The South Korean National Assembly could be back at work as early as Wednesday since opposition lawmakers, all of whom handed in their resignations in July, are likely to return regardless of whether their conditions have been met, a political source said Monday.

Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) has called a meeting for Tuesday to decide whether to put the unicameral house back in business. The source said the PPD lawmakers may end their two-month boycott of the Assembly and unconditionally return to take advantage of the party's victory in the Yonggwang-Hampyong by-election last week.

The PPD has apparently decided it cannot remain outside the Assembly because of mounting public pressure for parliament to handle pressing issues, especially those related to the people's livelihood and the 1991 budget bill. "It is our party's position that we cannot any longer ignore problems related to the people's livelihood," a senior PPD official said.

The assembly convened on Sept. 10 but suspended activities in the absence of the opposition lawmakers, who are protesting the ruling Democratic Liberal Party's [DLP] unilateral passage of bills. The ruling party, which has an overwhelming majority of seats, unilaterally resumed parliamentary activities Monday without the opposition lawmakers. The DLP later changed its mind and will now wait for the opposition to come back until Wednesday, the source said.

A ranking DLP official said the PPD had informally told the DLP of its plan to return to the house on Wednesday. The PPD set two conditions for its return—the DLP's renunciation of moves to adopt a parliamentary cabinet system and immediate full-scale implementation of local autonomy. The cabinet system issue was automatically resolved when the DLP decided to abandon the moves in a meeting between president No Tae-u and DLP Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam in which the two leaders agreed to end their feuding. The DLP and PPD, however, differ over the autonomy issue. The PPD wants parties to be allowed to field candidates in local elections regardless of the size of the constituency while the DLP insists party nominations should be allowed only in large constituencies such as provinces and big cities.

The DLP recently hinted that it might reconsider the schedule for the implementation of local autonomy if the PPD dropped its demand for party nomination in smaller constituencies. But the DLP and the PPD have tentatively agreed in a floor leaders' meeting that party nomination for smaller constituencies will be adopted four years after autonomy is implemented, paving the way for a return to the assembly.

Kim Yong-pae, the PPD floor leader, told reporters that PPD assemblymen would take their seats even though there was no change in the two conditions. His remarks are seen as a strong indication that the 70 PPD lawmakers will return to the assembly soon.

The floor leaders are to meet again Monday evening to seek a compromise on the local autonomy issue. Rough sailing is expected if the assembly is back in action this week as the two parties are still at odds over local autonomy as well as democratic reforms, the source said.

PPD Calls for Electoral Changes

SK1211091990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0639 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-Chung said Monday his Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) will seek to introduce a vice presidency and run-off presidential elections before the 1992 election. Kim said the changes in the Constitution will be part of his party's platform in the general elections, due in late 1991 or early 1992.

In an address to mark the PPD's third anniversary, Kim said local autonomy should be implemented before the general elections and political parties should be allowed to put up candidates in all local races. The ruling and opposition parties are locked on the scope of party nomination in local elections.

The Democratic Liberal Party insists on banning nomination in units smaller than large cities and provinces, while the PPD wants to be allowed to run candidates in all local elections.

Kim hinted that the PPD might decide on Tuesday whether it will return to the National Assembly, which it has boycotted for about three months.

Kim repeated his call for the dissolution of the Democratic Liberal Party, which he called "the source of all kinds of evil," and the National Assembly to hold general elections at the earliest possible time "in order to restore the people's confidence in the politics and attain political stability." Kim said it was regrettable that the opposition parties were disunited and said the PPD would soon present a merger proposal to the eight-member Democratic Party.

Assembly To Resume Without PPD

SK1411030290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Excerpts] Seoul, Nov. 14 (YONHAP)—The South Korean National Assembly, inactive for two months due to an opposition boycott, was to resume work Wednesday without opposition lawmakers. The ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) delayed sitting Monday and Tuesday to await the opposition lawmakers, but decided not to wait any longer after the opposition party headed by Kim Tae-chung remained silent Tuesday on whether to come back to the unicameral legislature.

A DLP spokesman said the party could not afford to wait any longer to handle such pressing issues as the 1990 supplementary budget, 1991 budget and audit and inspection of state affairs. Lawmakers and officials of Kim's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) decided Tuesday to let the party leadership decide whether to end the boycott of the assembly. Kim said the leadership would first weigh the outcome of the ongoing inter-party negotiations on implementing local autonomy, one of two conditions set by the PPD for its return.

But a political source said PPD lawmakers will return to the assembly early next week as the leadership has virtually decided to end the boycott but is waiting for concessions on the controversial local autonomy issue. The DLP and PPD differ on whether and from when to allow parties to nominate candidates in smaller local elections.

Before returning to the assembly, PPD lawmakers will meet with their constituents for a few days to hear opinions on returning to the assembly, the source said. [passage ommited]

With only 35 days before the end of the assembly session, the DLP, which has an overwhelming majority with 218 of the 299 seats, is expected to be in a hurry to handle pressing issues, including the budget bills.

The assembly will shorten the 20-day audit and inspection of state affairs to seven—Nov. 24-30.

DLP Members Launch Reform

SK1411014590 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Nov 90 p 2

[Text] Some junior lawmakers of the ruling party have launched a campaign to reform the Democratic Liberal Party [RDP], which they claim has been caught up in partisan strife among factional leaders.

The 15 first-term lawmakers resolved in a meeting Monday night to stop their "blind obedience" to their bosses and called for the party to be "democratically operated."

The participants included Reps. Yi Kung-kyu and Chong Hae-nam from the mainstream faction originating from No's old ruling Democratic Justice Party, Reps. Kim Tok-yong, Paek Nam-chi, Yi In-che and Sin Yong-kuk from the Kim Yong-sam faction, and Rep. Yu Ki-su and Yun Chae-ki of the Kim Chong-pil clique.

They shared the view that the serious feuding in the ruling party since its inauguration in February is caused mainly by the factional leaders trying to satisfy their personal ambitions.

A participant said that they resolved to discard their factional interests and take the lead in reforming the party.

The move by the junior lawmakers who were all elected from local districts is attracting attention from within the party as it comes one week after serious inter-party strife which threatened to break up the party was settled.

It remains to be seen whether their "revolt" which might lead to accelerating the changing of the guards in the ruling party will become a force.

Noteworthy is the fact that Rep. Paek, a follower of executive chairman Kim Yong-sam, organized the meeting Monday, and Rep. Kim Tok-yong, a long-time protege of Kim Yong-sam, was among the six participants from the second largest faction in the government party.

In addition, the five participants from the mainstream faction included senior members of "wolgyesu-hoe" (or laureate) founded and led by Rep. Pak Chol-on, an aide to President No and former first state minister for political affairs, who was relieved of his post after a showdown with Kim Yong-sam in April.

Another participant, who supports Kim Yong-sam, however, said that their move is not aimed at reforming the party leadership but at reforming party policies and operations.

Justice Ministry Regrets Human Rights Report

SK1311145590 Seoul YONHAP in English 1141 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)—The Justice Ministry expressed regret Tuesday over a recent report by the Asia Watch that South Korea has "retreated from reform" in the human rights field, claiming the Washington-based human rights group was "lacking in objective and reasonable grounds" and ignored the legal order in the country.

A press release from the ministry said the report heeded only the one-sided allegations by the lawbreakers and overlooked their violent demonstrations and other subversive activities connected with an attempt to overthrow the free system of the nation. The ministry argued that the Seoul government freed many detainees, restored civil rights and revised the criminal procedures law, the social safety act and the assembly and demonstration act, following the inauguration of the sixth Republic in 1988.

"To our great dismay, the Asia Watch ignored all such efforts of the government and cited only the one-sided and distorted assertions by the accused or convicted offenders," it said.

Minister Submits Agriculture Report to President

SK1311002790 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Nov 90 p 6

[Text] The government will map out a package of measures to minimize harmful effects on the domestic agricultural sector, which might be triggered by the settlement of the Uruguay Round negotiations, in the first quarter of next year.

At the same time, it will revise the current "rice management system" in such a way as to guarantee private merchants "appropriate" profits in dealing with rice in order to reduce the government's burden on the purchase of harvested rice.

These and other steps designed to develop and protect the domestic agricultural industry were reported by Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Cho Kyong-sik to President No Tae-u at Chongwadae yesterday.

Nothing that the Uruguay Round negotiations, if settled, will deal a hard blow to the domestic agricultural industry, Minister Cho said the government will place major priorities in working out the countermeasures on the improvement of productivity, the increase of exports, and the price stabilization of agricultural products.

In line with this, the government will push for the adjustment of the agricultural structure next year to expand farmers' arable land and reduce production costs.

It will also actively foster the cultivation of such export "promising" goods as apples, pears, fork, and flowers.

To avoid possible trade disputes with foreign countries, the government will make stepped-up efforts to stabilize prices of agricultural products by effectively controlling the demand and supply.

At the same time, the government will ask farmers to switch their cultivating items to those products with stronger competitiveness than alien goods.

The government's draft to cope with the possible settlements of the Uruguay Round negotiations will be fixed within the end of next June after holding a series of public hearings, a ministry spokesman said.

In the meantime, the government has decided to establish a task force comprising five ranking officials from the ministry in Geneva, Switzerland, this month to let advanced countries participating in the Uruguay Round negotiations understand more on the Korean government's difficult position in opening the agricultural market.

The Korean government submitted an offer list Nov. 7 to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which calls for the exclusion of 15 farm products from the market opening list.

The 15 farm goods are rice, barley, beef, milk products, pork, chicken, red pepper, garlic, sesame, soybeans, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tangerines, Indian corn and onions.

* Yun Ki-pok Biography Detailed

902C0328A Seoul PUKHAN in Korean No 9, Sep 90 pp 66-74

[Article by Han Hon-chun, researcher of the Institute of Peaceful Unification: "Yun Ki-pok, a Master of Career Management Relying on Performance"]

[Text] Yun Ki-pok was appointed chairman of the Reunification Policy Deliberation Committee, a new committee created at the recently held first session of the current Supreme People's Assembly [SPA]. The move is seen as North Korea's shift to emphasis on nongovernmental-level "people's diplomacy." Consequently, Yun's future role is attracting attention.

North Korea, designating the 1990's as the decade for reunification, is feverishly stepping up its reunification campaign internally and externally.

Under these circumstances, North and South Korean authorities agreed in July to open the North-South prime ministers talks—for the first time in the history of the divided Korean peninsula—in September this year in Seoul. Evidently, the North-South dialogue is about to get on the track in real earnest.

Yun Ki-pok, 64, in charge of reunification and North-South dialogue affairs, visited Seoul in September 1972 and therefore is not a total stranger to us. In July this year, he, as chairman of the North Korean preparatory committee for a pan-national convention, issued letters and statements addressed to the South Korean public in an attempt to have a second preliminary working-level meeting with the National Democratic Alliance of Korea (Chonminnyon) of our side in Seoul to prepare for a "15 August pan-national convention." By doing so, he again became an object of our concern.

Yun Ki-pok once took part in the North-South dialogue in the 1970's, when he was a member of the North Korean advisory committee for the full-dress Red Cross talks. However, his specialty has been economics rather than the reunification issue and, for many years, he worked in the area of economic policy planning.

Following is a detailed study about Yun Ki-pok beginning with his personal history and separately examining his activities ranging in the party, the government, SPA, and in the North-South dialogue as well as his major internal and external footsteps.

A Cautious, Stickler-Type Personality

It is known that Yun Ki-pok was born in Pukchong, South Hamgyong Province, in August 1926. Currently, he resides in Potong District, Pyongyang City. Married to a cousin of Hwang Sun-hui, who is regarded as a revolutionary fighter in North Korea, he has a daughter and a son.

In the Japanese colonial days, he once lived in Seoul where his father was a school teacher, and graduated from the then Susong Primary School in 1939 or so. It is also known that he attended the predecessor of the present Kyonggi High School, leaving it after the fourth year.

It is said that Yun Ki-pok then traveled to Japan to attend Waseda University. He is also said to have graduated from a medical college in Manchuria.

After liberation, Yun Ki-pok went to the Soviet Union in about 1948 to study at Moscow University, majoring in the science of statistics. On his return after graduation, he became a professor at the Academy of Politics and Economics and subsequently at the People's Institute of Economics.

Yun Ki-pok is of average height, oval faced, and bespectacled. A characteristic point of his looks could be that the ears are positioned lower than the average person.

It is said that he is a cautious and more or less stickler-type person; occasionally he would turn vicious and, when angered, terrify his opponent. His hobby is reading and, presently, abstains from drinking and smoking, they say.

An Economic-Realm Core Cadre

Yun Ki-pok embarked on a career as an economic bureaucrat in 1957 or so, when he was appointed vice chairman of the State Planning Committee [SPC] and, concurrently, director of the Central Statistical Board [CSB]. A year later, in about 1958, he was promoted as Kim Il-song's secretary for economic affairs. He was now on his way to forming close ties with Kim Il-song.

However, after four years, in about August 1962, he, changing his post from economics to education, was appointed minister of common education, a cabinet post exclusively in charge of primary, middle, and high school education. He stayed in that post for about five years.

He returned to the economic realm and was appointed minister of finance in about December 1969, and chairman of the SPC, a post overseeing, among other things, medium- and long-term state economic plans, in September 1969.

In 1976, Yun Ki-pok was promoted to vice chairman of the Economic Policy Committee [EPC] under the "Central People's Committee [CPC]" created under North Korea's new constitution, to EPC first vice chairman in 1983 and to chairman five years later, in September 1988. He thus came to serve CPC, the so-called supreme leadership organ of state power, which establishes all the North Korean economic policies. During this period, he briefly departed from that course to serve as chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, a post responsible for Pyongyang's municipal administration, for approximately two years (June 1983 - May 1985).

Table 1 below is a chronological list of major cabinet posts he served in.

Highlights of Yun Ki-pok's Political and Economic Career

Period	Post	Remarks
1957	SPC vice chairman, CSB head	2d cabinet (Sep 1957-)
1958	Secretary for Kim Il-song	For economic affairs
1962-67	Common education minister	3d cabinet (Oct 1962-)
1967-69	Finance minister	4th cabinet (Dec 1967-)
1969-71	SPC chairman	5th cabinet (Dec 1972-)
1976-80	CPC EPC vice chairman	6th cabinet (Dec 1977-)
1983-85	Pyongyang People's Committee chairman	7th cabinet (Apr 1982-)
1985-88	CPC EPC 1st vice chairman	8th cabinet (Dec 1986-)
1988-89	EPC chairman	9th cabinet (May 1990-)

A glance at the main cabinet posts he served in indicates, first of all, that Yun Ki-pok as a core economic cadre greatly contributed to North Korea's economic policymaking and fabrication of statistical numbers.

Reinstated as WPK Central Committee Secretary

As for his career in the WPK [Workers Party of Korea], Yun Ki-pok was elected to the party Central Committee in July 1969 and appointed to the post of director of the Science and Education Department of the party Central Committee.

Ten years later, at the sixth party congress in October 1980, he worked as a member of the committee that drafted the resolution of the congress and was appointed as a candidate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and, concurrently, a secretary of the same committee. He ranked 19th of the 145 Central Committee members then. However, in about June 1983, he was dismissed from the Central Committee secretary post, and as Political Bureau candidate member in 1985.

Early this year, at the 17th plenum of the sixth party Central Committee (held on 5 January), Yun Ki-pok was reinstated to the party Central Committee secretary post but is still left out of the group of candidate members and full members of the Political Bureau. This suggests that the ratings of his party loyalty within the WPK are not very positive.

Table 2 below shows major party posts in which Yun Ki-pok served.

Highlights of Yun Ki-Pok's Party Career

Period	Post	Remarks
1969	Central Committee member	
Nov 1970	Central Committee member (57/117)	5th party congress
1971-76	Central Committee Science-Education Department	Head
Oct 1980	Central Committee member (19/145),secretary, Political Bureau candidate member	6th Congress
Jun 1983	Dismissed as Central Committee secretary	7th plenum of 6th Central Committee
1985	Dismissed as Political Bureau candidate member	
5 Jan 1990	Reinstated as Central Committee secretary	17th plenum of 6th Central Committee

His Record With SPA, North-South Dialogue

Yun Ki-pok has consecutively served as SPA deputy from the third SPA (October 1962) to the present ninth SPA. In the SPA Standing Committee, he continued to serve as Bills Committee chairman in the 1970's and 1980's. Since the ninth state leadership organs reorganization on 24 May 1990, he has been serving as chairman of the Reunification Policy Deliberation Committee created within the SPA Standing Committee. Also, he once served as speaker of the Pyongyang City People's Assembly, which is a local assembly (May 1972).

In connection with the North-South dialogue, he, first of all, took part in the full-dress Red Cross talks from the first session (August 1972) through the sixth session (June 1973). It was in this period that he made a congratulatory speech at the second session held in Seoul from 12 through 16 September 1972. (The meeting was held in the Chosun Hotel and Yun was quartered in the Tower Hotel.)

In that speech, he said, in effect, "Let us repel outside forces and flunkeyism and move forward dynamically on the road of national chuche to attain the national task of the reunification of the fatherland." Also maintaining that the "humanitarian issue" of relieving compatriots separated in the North and the South of their sufferings should not be decided in New York or Washington but in Pyongyang and Seoul, he stressed the "principle of self-reliant reunification" based on the 4 July [1972] joint statement, and free of interference by outside forces.

He also said in the speech, "Flunkeyism makes a fool of a man. It ruins a nation and it messes up the revolution of a party." While busying himself condemning flunkeyism, he unhesitatingly poured out words extolling the Kim Il-song personality cult and the chuche ideology, the ideology of Kim Il-sung's chuche politics. (see NODONG SINMUN 14 September 1972)

Yun Ki-pok was appointed vice chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF) in May 1981. He delivered a keynote address at an event marking the 20th birthday of the CPRF the same year.

Incidentally, the CPRF was formed on 13 May 1961 in Pyongyang by 33 representatives of political parties and social organizations led by Hong Myong-hui, then vice premier, in quest of a united front and revolutionary strategy toward the South, at a time of social chaos and confused public opinion, which was created by the indiscreet debates of North-South negotiation and reunification that cropped up in the wake of the 19 April [1960] revolution in South Korea.

The CPRF mission includes supporting and publicizing North Korea's reunification policy and Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology, inciting anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggles in South Korea, advancing the united front cause, and pressing for official and nonofficial working-level dialogues between the North and the South.

Therefore, CPRF is not a party or government organization. As a North Korean social organization, it is a contact point for the WPK and the North Korean Government serving as their mouthpiece on North-South dialogue and reunification policy. (see "Encyclopedia," Pyongyang, 1984)

In connection with the then planned pan-national convention, on 26 February 1989 Yun Ki-pok was appointed chairman of the North Korean preparatory committee for the convention, which had been proposed by South Korea's Chonminnyon in January 1988. On 30 September 1989, he was appointed chairman of the "Korea committee for the release of Yim Su-kyong." (No Yon-ku made his appearance as chairman of that committee, beginning 1 August 1990.)

Listed in the roster of the North Korean delegation, formed in February 1989, to the preliminary talks for the pan-national convention were the following nine persons: No Yon-ku, SPA vice chairman; Kim Yong-nam, vice chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions; Hyon Sok, vice chairman of the Socialist Working Youth League; Yi Chong-won, vice chairman of the Agricultural Workers Union; Ko Ki-chun, secretary general of the Christian League; Choe Chin-hyok, Kim Il-song University faculty dean; Hwang Yong-chun, CPRF chief secretary; Cha In-tok, department director of the Educational and Cultural Workers Union; and Kim Kwang-sok, director of the Institute of Reunification Affairs.

Later, Yun Ki-pok, as chairman of the North Korean preparatory committee for the pan-national convention, met Mun Ik-hwan at the airport when the latter visited Pyongyang on 25 March 1989. Also, he and Chong Chun-ki, CPRF vice chairman and chairman of the committee for struggle to secure the release of Mun Ik-hwan, were present at the Kim Il-song reception and luncheon for Mun Ik-hwan and his party on 27 March 1989.

Yun Ki-pok sent preparatory committee vice chairman Chon Yong-chol, 66, to the first preliminary working-level session for the pan-national convention held for three days from 2 June 1990 in West Berlin. Also, in regard to the second preliminary working-level session, which was to be held in Seoul on 26 July this year, he sent out the roster of a delegation led by Chon Yong-chol and including four members (Son Chong-chol, Cho Sang-ho, Kim Tong-kuk, and Kang Chi-yong) in preparation for North Korea's participation. However, the two sides failed to agree on such issues as invitation and the site of conference and, as a result, the Seoul visit plan fell through.

Table 3 below lists Yun Ki-pok's major activities relating to reunification and North-South dialogue issues.

Yun Ki-pok's Major Activities Relating to Reunification and North-South Dialogue

Period	Post	Remarks
Aug 72-May 73	Adviser Red Cross talks	Visited Seoul, Sep 72
May 81	CPRF vice chairman	
26 Feb 89	Delegate to pan-national convention (preparatory committee chairman)	
30 Sep 89	Chairman, Yim Su-kyong release committee	International Youth and Student Festival, 1-6 Jul
24 May 90	Chairman, SPA reunification policy committee	9th state elections

Awarded "Order of Kim Il-song" in 1982

Yun Ki-pok's overseas trips include: in the 1960's, a visit to Senegal in April 1964 to attend celebrations of the fourth anniversary of its independence, to North Vietnam in June 1965 on its 15th independence anniversary, to the Republic of Guinea in September 1968 for its 10th independence anniversary celebrations, to Havana, Cuba, in July 1966 to attend the first meeting of the Latin America Solidarity Organization.

Yun served as chairman of the North Korea-Cuba friendship association (appointment in December 1962) and the North Korea-Latin America friendship association (appointment in December 1965). Those associations were created to strengthen international solidarity and promote friendship through nongovernmental diplomacy and cultural, economic exchanges. He was also appointed vice chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries in May 1972.

He visited the Republic of Ghana in March 1964 at the invitation of the Ghanaian Government, and toured Egypt, Tanzania, Iraq, and Syria in June 1966.

In the 1970's, Yun Ki-pok visited Japan as the leader of the Mangyongdae [as published] art troupe in July 1973; and took part in the 61st IPU general meeting held in Tokyo in September 1974; and visited Italy as the head of an economic and cultural delegation.

In 1980, he led a party delegation in a tour of Angola and Congo in August, and Spain, Portugal, and Italy in September. The fact that the tours were made prior to the sixth WPK congress suggests that they were possibly for pleading with the countries he visited to send a delegation to Pyongyang in a return visit. Recently, he visited South Yemen (July 1989).

Domestically, Yun Ki-pok, at the second session of the third SPA held 9-11 May 1963, took part in a debate on the 1962 budget audit report and the 1963 budget plan as minister of common education. Also, at the sixth session of the third SPA, held 22-24 November 1966, he made a speech saying, in effect, "the enforcement of the compulsory 9-year technical education system is an epoch-making event that realizes splendidly the long-cherished aspirations of our people concerning the education of their children and that puts us on the world's advanced level in the field of education." At the second and third sessions of the fourth SPA, held 25-27 April 1968 and 24-26 April 1969 respectively, he, as minister of finance, delivered a budget report.

Also, in November 1970, he took part in the debate during the fifth party congress as SPC chairman. In his speech, he said that North Korea had realized the unified, detailed socialist economic planning, suggesting total elimination of the market economy principle. In the same debate, he stressed the need for stronger centralized discipline, calling for doing away with producers' departmentalism and parochialism and fostering and strengthening the party spirit, working-class spirit and people-mindedness among working-level personnel of local planning committees and state planning departments.

Meanwhile, the first session of the fifth SPA, held 25-28 December 1972, adopted the Socialist Constitution of North Korea. Speaking in the debate at the session, under the title "The new constitution is the most revolutionary constitution and a model of the socialist constitution," Yun Ki-pok said that he is firmly convinced that "the new socialist constitution...will serve as a powerful legal guarantee for the complete victory of socialism and for vigorously pushing ahead the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

Yun also took part and made reports in various commemorative events, chiefly 20th-anniversary events directly linked to the extolling of Kim Il-song's achievements—e.g., the 20th anniversary of the Taean work system (December 1981) and the 20th anniversary of the Changsong joint conference of local party economic functionaries held under Kim Il-song's guidance (August 1982). Besides, he attended and made a report at the Pyongyang City mass rally held in March 1983 to denounce the South Korea-U.S. joint military maneuver Team Spirit 83.

For his energetic activities and accomplishments in many fields, Yun Ki-pok was awarded the Order of Kim Il-song, the highest North Korean decoration, in April 1982 on the occasion of Kim Il-song's 70th birthday.

Activity as South Korea Affairs Secretary Remains To Be Seen

Born to an educator's family, Yun Ki-pok had the benefit of relatively normal education even under Japanese imperialist rule. He is one of the North Korean intellectuals who, after liberation, was sent to the Soviet Union for study and, following his return home, built on his career and achievements in the North Korean party and government and various other fields.

Yun Ki-pok has never been punished seriously for anything. It is said, however, that he was once exposed to extreme affront as a result of his indirect implication in the 1967 anti-Kim Il-song plot of Pak Kum-chol and Yi Hyo-sun.

It is believed that it is because of his vast knowledge of economic theory and sharp political judgment, as well as the organizing and driving force he has in his work, that Yun was promoted to various key North Korean posts despite his lack of family ties with Kim Il-song and his son, Kim Chong-il.

Especially, Kim Il-song and his son this year promoted Yun to the post of party secretary in charge of South Korea affairs and this shows that the North Korean leaders recognize that in the 1990's, Korea's environmental situations are changing as rapidly as they did in the 1970's, and that both North and South Korea are being rushed into what appears to be a turning point in all areas including political, foreign policy, military, economic, and educational.

In that context, as the reunification issue requires an overall approach both in policy study and policy making, the North Korean leaders may very well have selected Yun Ki-pok—rather than Ho Tam, a mere foreign policy expert, or Kim Chung-nin whose specialty is covert operations against the South—as the best man for the job of launching a "united front-type North-South dialogue" for the 1990's, for Yun has long and comprehensive experiences in the educational and economic areas as well as in the North-South dialogue and even spent school days in South Korea in the past.

At any rate, it can be said that Yun Ki-pok is one of the rationalistic, openness-oriented technocrats systematically fostered by North Korea.

Thus, from now on the North-South reunification and dialogue issues will be a wrestling with North Korea's Yun Ki-pok for a considerably long period of time.

As a person not directly involved in the North-South dialogue for sometime now, it seems inevitable that he will be analyzing and evaluating the existing data for the time being while trying to recall his own experience in the dialogue in the 1970's.

It is likely that he will then build on his record over the North-South dialogue prudently and cautiously and, at the same time, try to satisfy his hidden career ambition and personal heroism.

In conclusion, appraisals show Yun Ki-pok as a person dedicated to the personal career management relying on performance.

He knows the truth about the North Korean economy better than anyone else in North Korea. Judging from his specialty, it is also evident that he knows how fabricated all the statistics of the North Korean economy are. Also, from his own experience in the past, he should know to a certain extent what is the blind spot in the North Korean education system.

Even in these conditions, he must fully understand how immense the impact of North Korea's excessive defense spending is on its economy.

Anyhow, in respect to the North-South prime ministers talks that will deal with the most sensitive political and military issues, Yun Ki-pok as party secretary in charge of South Korean affairs agreed to have the first meeting in Seoul 4-9 September 1990 and the second meeting in Pyongyang 16-19 October 1990. Considering the history of the North-South dialogue in the past, this agreement itself is evidently among the very valuable achievements of his.

It is hoped deeply that the North-South prime ministers talks will prove to be a success and write a new page in the national history.

Brief History of Yun Ki-pok

Born in South Hamgyong Province in August 1926;

Graduated from Susong Primary School in Seoul in 1939, then attended Kyonggi Middle School through the fourth year, went to Manchuria and graduated from a medical college there;

Went to the Soviet Union for study in 1948;

Professor at the People's Institute of Economics in January 1956; deputy to the third SPA in October 1962, chairman of the North Korea-Cuba solidarity committee in December of the same year;

Member of the party Central Committee in July 1969, SPC chairman (the fourth cabinet) in September of the same year;

Member of the party Central Committee (the fifth party congress) in November 1970;

Director of the party Science and Education Department in November 1971;

Vice chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, member of the advisory committee for the North-South Red Cross talks in August 1972, deputy to the fifth SPA, member of the SPA Standing Committee and concurrent member of the SPA Bill Committee in December of the same year;

Chairman of the SPA Bill Committee in May 1973;

Visited Japan as head of the Mansudae art troupe in July 1973;

Took part in the 61st IPU general meeting held in Tokyo in September 1974;

Visited Italy as head of an international cultural delegation in March 1977, elected as deputy to the sixth SPA, member of the Standing Committee and chairman of the Bill Committee of the same in December the same year;

Vice chairman of the economic committees of the party and CPC in December 1978;

Member of the party congress resolution drafting committee, member of the party Central Committee (ranked 19th of the 145 members), candidate member of the Political Bureau, member of the party Secretariat the sixth party congress in October 1980;

CPRF vice chairman in May 1981;

Chairman of the SPA Reunification Policy Deliberation Committee on 24 May 1990.

Burma

DAB Considers Announcing Provisional Government

BK1411023190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Nov 90 p A2

[By Somchit Rungchamratratsami and Yindi Loetcharoenchok reporting from Manerplaw, Burma]

[Text] Burma's largest armed dissident group Democratic Alliance of Burma (DAB) is considering announcing a provisional government in the presence of a UN delegation.

In an urgent meeting held at the Karen headquarters of Manerplaw, the Alliance binding 23 groups of Burmese ethnic, students, monks and overseas dissidents, has not yet decided whether to include the main political party the National League for Democracy (NLD) in the national body. But one of its members, the All Burma Students' Democratic Front [ABSDF], has objected to the idea of including the NLD in the government, saying the move could politically backfire on the NLD which won a landslide victory in the May general election in Burma.

"The DAB is discussing our plan to announce a provisional government. If the resolution is positive, then we will invite UN representatives to witness the event," said DAB President Gen Bo Mya, who is also the top leader of the Karen National Union.

Sources in the meeting said the forum is to discuss and evaluate the political developments inside the country as well as the new round of the Burmese junta's arrests and crackdowns on Buddhist monks and political activitists especially senior NLD members.

The sources said Bo Mya announced at the meeting that the DAB has long considered its plan for a provisional government and the time was ripe now as the Burmese people had been suffering for a long time without the junta officialy known as the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) showing any sign or willingness to step down.

The idea of setting up a provisional government was generally welcomed by all DAB members, said the sources. But a senior member of the All Burma Students' Democratic Front said his group opposed any idea of including the National League for Democracy in the provisional body.

"NLD is a legal body inside Burma, so it should maintain its status there. If we include the NLD in the provisional government, the SLORC could then either announce the party illegal or abolish the party," Dr Thaung Htun, ABSDF secretary for foreign affairs, told THE NATION yesterday.

The best formula was to have the NLD maintain its legal rights inside the country, while the DAB continued to pressure the SLORC with its military operations from border areas, he said. His idea was supported by Kachin leader Brang Seng, who said the DAB has never contacted and will not contact any NLD member as such move could put the political party and its members in dire straits.

The meeting of the DAB's 30-member executive committee, which started on Monday, is expected to last five days.

Saw Maung Delivers Speech in Meiktila 13 Nov

BK1411033490 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Excerpts] Senior General Saw Maung, chairman of State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], and his entourage arrived in Pagan Nyaung-u by helicopter at 1350 on 12 November. [passage omitted] In the evening, Senior General Saw Maung and his party visited the showroom on the excavation of the ancient Pagan city wall and its moat. [passage omitted]

At 1015 on 13 November, Senior General Saw Maung and his entourage left Pagan Nyaung-u and arrived at (Shanmin) airfield of the Air Training Base in Meiktila at 1045. [passage omitted]

At 1140, Senior General Saw Maung had a meeting in the conference room of the Meiktila textile mill with officers and their dependents of Meiktila garrison; chairmen and members of the Meiktila Township Zone and Mahlaing, Meiktila, [name indistinct], and Thazi Law and Order Restoration Councils; and responsible officials of the departments concerned. Senior General Saw Maung gave a speech at the meeting.

[Begin Saw Maung recording] I have not come to give you advice; to say that would be too ceremonial [preceding word rendered in English]. I am here only to tell you the things I have seen and the things I know. [passage omitted]

On 5 May 1989 on behalf of the cabinet, I made a proposal regarding compiling Myanmar [Burmese] history. [passage omitted] Accordingly, the Commission for Compiling True Facts of Myanmar History has been doing its job. I believe papers will be published in the near future. Among these will be a paper dealing with the emergence of the Revolutionary Council [headed by General Ne Win] in 1962. It was widely said in the past that the Revolutionary Council had usurped power and that power should therefore be handed back. What happened then was due to the circumstances at the time. [passage omitted] Those members of the Revolutionary Council are still alive today, and why do they not tell the truth as to why the Revolutionary Council came into power. I only explain (?in terms of history) while on the subject. Well, as I have said before, not long ago, if I have to tell everything I know, no one will be left unaffected. That is what will happen. [passage omitted]

Regarding the events following the 1988 crisis, things became uncontrollable, and the Defense Services had to assume responsibility. Orders 1/88 and 2/88 were issued, and I worked accordingly. Political parties were also permitted to register. These are all glaring facts.

It is true that things were uncontrollable in September 1988. If we look a little further back, there were party [Burma Socialist Program Party] congresses where decisions were made. A promise was made to have a multiparty system, but that was heard by the people. Innocent people were killed, and newspapers until today continue to write about those stories. These are all facts. Although these things may not take place here in Meiktila, they did happen in Yangon [Rangoon]. Of course, the people in Meiktila will not know about them. [passage omitted]

I was in Pagan only this morning. I went around looking to see what is happening there. Foreign broadcasting stations have been quite vociferous about how we were making trouble for the people in Pagan. They are all living happily with (?proper lodgings). [passage omitted]

Today in Meiktila I saw people welcoming me, but my heart is very heavy. I thank you for the welcome, yet my heart is heavy. My thoughts are on how we should continue for Myanmar, this country of ours. I have already shown the way, and that is the correct path to chose. In a democratic country, political parties attack each other. In doing so, it is all right if they base their attacks on truth. To attack with false accusations, however, is something different. That is the way. We were... [changes thought]. We have said many times that we are not a party organization, so please do not attack us. I have said many times that we are neutral. In fact we are a military organization and not a political party. I have no desire for power; that is true. I will, however, have to do a lot of rethinking before I hand over the reins of power to a person who will topple the country into a chasm. That is what I mean.

Yesterday, the statement signed by Kethara [statement on resolutions of Sangha Samaggi Union] said all higher ranks, starting from the rank of colonel, are to be removed and the Defense Force is to be restructured as desired. The people in the jungle are to be legally recognized and brought into the cities and the country administered with these people. If such is the case, what will happen to this country? [passage omitted]

We held the elections in May. The regions have become stable in the period following the elections. There is stability here. What is unstable in Yangon (?is caused by some) people. People who have connections with political parties still bear a grudge. They spread rumors. At the same time, certain diplomats (?spread falsehood), and the foreign broadcasting stations air them. (?These are believed) and taken as directives, and actions follow accordingly. What in the world is going on? Why do they bear so great a grudge against us? It is not good to say these things repeatedly. [passage omitted]

Another thing I wish to discuss is the matter carried by ASIAWEEK. ASIAWEEK carried a statement supposedly made by U Kyi Maung [a leader of the National League for Democracy]. It was written by Dominic Faulder. He said he met U Kyi Maung and the latter made unintentional remarks about the Nuremburg trial. The report said something about the uncertain future for a person like Bo [military officer] Khin Nyunt [SLORC secretary-1]. When this was reported, we had to come out and clear things. [passage omitted] U Kyi Maung was asked about this. He was asked: U Kyi Maung—I think he was addressed as Colonel Kyi Maung—how did this happen? ASIAWEEK has been reporting this. Is this the policy of the National League for Democracy, or is this your policy? Did you say what was published? If not, did you send any protest to Dominic Faulder or ASIAWEEK? If the report is made up, why don't you sue them?

U Kyi Maung said there is nothing further he should do in this regard. That was what he said. What he meant was he said what he felt. Whether he said it wittingly [preceding word rendered in English] or willingly [preceding word rendered in English] is something he alone knows. We took charge because it was necessary. [passage omitted]

This morning the VOA reported something that happened in the prison which (?concerned a member of) the National League for Democracy. [Words indistinct] come on, speak out, speak out. Don't be afraid; say it aloud. What? An NLD organizer has died? [Words indistinct] and the diplomatic circle does not believe (?the reason given).

Now, let me explain this case of Maung Ko. I knew about this case before I came here. We did make necessary interrogations, but there was no reason for us to kill him. The secretary-1 reported to me on this about (?four days) before I left for the trip. He committed suicide. (?He hanged himself; now there, I have said it). We do not interrogate by torture. I did not read his deposition, but according to the report by Major General Khin Nyunt, the man, after confessing what they did and what their plans were, used the blanket there and hanged himself. This happened because of his own problems. Let me say it here today that he did not die because of our doing.

Although these [foreign broadcasts] are not something we should care about, they are meant to stir unrest. As long as the person (?they preferred does not become the leader) or installed as leader, these things will continue. I have said many times that I will not give serious heed to this. If all of you, or anyone else, believe in such things and act accordingly, remember that you will come to a wrong end and only you will be in trouble. Let me put it more plainly. Even if the NLD becomes the government, you will not become ministers and prime minister. What is available is not enough to share even among themselves. It is the same thing with the Union Nationals Democracy Party. When it forms the government, none of you will become prime minister. Is there any of you who will become a minister? Is there any guarantee? Just think about it. [passage omitted]

Now, I have given you a sermon on Buddhism, lectured you on history, and told you about what is happening. Well, school teachers, who are public service personnel, should go about their duties and teach. Factory workers should also do their factory duties as I have said earlier. There is no such thing as having nothing to do. I have said at this factory that I [words indistinct]. For instance, say there is no yarn in the factory and the looms have to be stopped. In such a case, instead of taking a salary without doing any work, you should do something such as sanitation or beautification work at your own factory. One should always find work. A person will never do well if he works only when told to do so.

Whoever acts or works according to what BBC and VOA say, as I said earlier, will not be a leader of this country, Myanmar. You should consider all circumstances on the basis of your own customs, tradition, [word indistinct] and [word indistinct]. There should be no concern about rice this year; I have said this before. [passage omitted]

What I want to say is that you should study not one aspect but take a comprehensive view on every point raised in my speeches; only then will you have a complete picture. Well, thank you. That is all. [end recording] [passage omitted]

At 1540, Senior General Saw Maung and his party left Meiktila for Toungoo by military aircraft.

Khin Nyunt Views Opium Eradication Activities

BK1311101790 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] A coordination meeting with the leaders of Kokang nationals on border development activities was held today at the annex of the foreign ministry. Major General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], attended and delivered a speech.

The meeting was attended by leaders of Kokang nationals led by U Phung Kya Shing; Police Department Director General U San Thein; Police Colonel Ngwe Soe Tun; directors general, managing directors and responsible personnel from departments and enterprises of the office of the SLORC, government, and foreign ministry; and regional commanders from military commands.

In his speech the secretary-1 said that opium cultivation and refining activities of the Burmese Communist Party remained a legacy in the Kokang region. At present, opium eradication programs were implemented because of the request by the nationals of that region. To accomplish this, the state has planned its activities systematically to substitute opium crops and to implement livestock breeding.

He also said there were allegations against our country by large Western countries. Myanmar [Burma] began performing opium eradication and anti-narcotics activites as a national duty years ago. Myanmar has launched many narcotic drugs suppression operations and has sacrificed many lives of the Armed Forces and the people. He also stressed that while the state is increasing its momentum to implement development activities at the border region, it is doing its utmost to eradicate narcotics.

Next, extensive discussions were held on cultivation of substitute crops such as sugarcane, rubber, paddy, and corn, also livestock breeding of fowls and pigs by families, and construction of small scale-industries.

The meeting ended at 1700.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Singapore

Ministry Says Press Controls To Begin 1 Dec

BK1311141690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1324 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Singapore, Nov 13 (AFP)—Singapore announced Tuesday that its latest controls on the foreign press would come into effect December 1, but only a handful of publications would be affected.

TIME, NEWSWEEK, THE ECONOMIST, THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, USA TODAY, ASAHI SHIMBUN satellite edition, NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN Asian edition and eight other newspapers would be exempted, the Ministry of Communications and Information said.

The new amendment to the existing newspaper and printing presses act, requiring foreign publications to apply for permits to operate in Singapore, would affect the Hong Kong-based ASIAWEEK and its Chinese edition, YAZHOU ZHOUKAN, as well as the advertising and marketing trade publication, MEDIA. THE ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL and THE FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, both of which suspended publication to protest previous press restrictions, would also need to apply for the permit if they intended to resume circulation, the ministry said.

There are currently 17 publications with a circulation of 300 copies or more which will be affected by the amendment. News or wire service agencies will not be affected.

Minister of state for communications and information, Mah Bow Tan, who is empowered to decide which publications should be exempted, said in parliament on August 30 that the act was "not intended to curb the circulation of foreign publications or the free flow of information." "It is meant to overcome problems encountered with a small number of off-shore publications which report on Singapore regularly, he said."

The statement said some publications had built up sizeable circulations in Singapore and attempted to play the same role here as they did in their own countries, by taking sides and influencing events. The latest amendment also requires foreign publications to submit themselves to the jurisdiction of the Singapore courts and they must furnish a deposit to meet any liability or costs arising out of legal proceedings instituted against them.

The move is the latest involving the foreign press in Singapore where THE FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW and THE ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL, both published by the U.S. company Dow Jones, have had their circulation severely restricted.

THE JOURNAL and THE REVIEW fell foul of the Singapore Government, in February 1987 and December 1987 respectively, for alleged interference in the republic's domestic affairs. THE JOURNAL's circulation was slashed from 5,000 copies daily to 400 and THE REVIEW's from around 10,000 weekly to 500. From the outset of the restriction, THE REVIEW stopped publication while THE JOURNAL only stopped circulating October 15, saying in an editorial that "trying to meet the conditions being imposed by the Government of Singapore would degrade the integrity of the publication."

8 Percent Growth Possible for Economy This Year

BK0911083490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0701 GMT 9 Nov 90

[Text] Singapore, Nov 9 (AFP)—Singapore might record eight per cent economic growth this year, despite higher oil prices and the uncertainties caused by the Gulf crisis, trade and industry Minister Lee Hsien Loong has said.

Brigadier-General Lee, Premier Lee Kuan Yew's elder son, said that up till August 2, when Iraq invaded Kuwait, the economy was growing so strongly that the ministry's worry was over-heating rather than recession. The economic growth for the first quarter was 10 per cent but slowed to 6.8 per cent for the second. Growth has moderated since then, the minister noted.

Brig.-Gen. Lee, who was speaking at the Singapore Contractors' Association annual dinner here Thursday, said that the overall results showed that the Gulf crisis had not hit the Republic too hard. But he cautioned that this good result "may not reflect the trend of the next few months".

Since the Gulf conflict broke out several economists had revised downwards their growth projections for the republic's economy. The United States Embassy, which predicted 8.5 to nine per cent annual growth for the economy, later revised it to "eight per cent or thereabouts".

The minister noted two possible developments that could affect the city state seriously—a possible war in the Gulf and an imminent recession in the United States, Singapore's largest export market.

Fortunately, the impact will be cushioned by growing ties with the European Economic Community and Japanese economies, and also with the region, especially with Malaysia and Indonesia, he said. "We will have to assess our own economy carefully over the next few months to see how it responds to these external events," Brig. Gen. Lee said.

He said he expected growth to slow down over the next few months but not to zero as in the last recession. During the 1985 recession the republic's economy shrank for the first time in two decades, to minus 1.7 per cent growth.

Brig. Gen. Lee said the next one or two years will not be as rosy as the last few and probably bonuses will be "lower than we have become accustomed to." "We are still competitive and well placed to come out of any downturn trimmer and stronger," he added.

Petition Against Opposition Leader Withdrawn

BK0911153490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1116 GMT 9 Nov 90

[Text] Singapore, Nov 9 (AFP)—A bankruptcy petition by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew against opposition Workers Party leader Benjamin Jeyaratnam was withdrawn in the high court Friday.

In a statement Mr. Jeyaratnam said he paid the full amount of damages and interest totalling 336,985.13 Singapore dollars (198,226.54 U.S.) awarded to Mr. Lee following a successful defamation suit by the prime minister.

Last August Mr. Lee was awarded damages amounting to 260,000 Singapore dollars (153,000 U.S.) in damages, and interest backdated to September 1988 when he filed the defamation action.

The suit followed an election rally speech by Mr. Jeyaratnam on the death of former National Development Minister Teh Cheang Wan, who committed suicide by taking an overdose of pills. The prime minister complained that Mr. Jeyaratnam implied that Mr. Lee had played a part in the suicide and that it was a cover-up.

Mr. Jeyaratnam, a former member of parliament, was disqualified for five years as a result of convictions over irregularities in his party funds. He was also stripped of the right to practise law, but was ordered reinstated by the Privy Council in London in 1988.

Cambodia

HALO Trust Granted Permission To Clear Mines

BK1111101490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1005 GMT 11 Nov 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, Nov 11 (AFP)—The government here has given Britain's HALO Trust the green light to set up a mine clearance and awareness operation in mine-strewn Cambodia, HALO Chief Colin Mitchell said Sunday. Permission came in the form of a protocol of cooperation signed here Saturday by Mr. Mitchell and General Nhim Vanda, commerce minister and deputy defence minister, the British Army veteran added.

The Hazardous Areas Life-Support Organisation (HALO) was now searching for funds and dependent on this hoped to set up operations early next year. HALO, which has a long established and expanding operation in war-torn Afghanistan, had among others approached the United Nations (U.N.). The world body had a vested interest in seeing a mine clearance and awareness programme implemented in areas where officials of U.N. organisations are likely to work if a peace settlement is reached between the government and the three-party resistance, observers said.

Mr. Mitchell said the protocol detailed all the services to be provided by HALO and the obligations undertaken by the government to smooth its work.

The HALO operation when set up will be based at the Chom Chau Army Camp just outside Phnom Penh. Run by a British field director it will provide mine awareness training, mine clearance and first aid training relevant to mine awareness. Skilled former British Army sappers, with experience of mine clearance in the Falklands and elsewhere, will supplement the team along with a cartographer to help map out mine fields, mainly in the north and west. The team will have a small fleet of vehicles including one with a blast protection plate.

HALO would also provide field medical aid for refugees returning home from Thai border camps or displaced persons in Cambodia. Its expatriate staff are all volunteers and normally former servicemen.

More than 300,000 Cambodians have fled to the Thai camps to escape fighting and hard living conditions.

Millions of mines have been indiscriminately strewn around Cambodia in fields and forests during the 12-year civil war. Thousands of civilians and soldiers lose limbs every year from anti-personnel mines, often made of plastic explosives.

Mr. Mitchell is a legendary figure in the British Army and was dubbed "Mad Mitch" by the press in 1967 after leading the daring recapture of Aden's Crater Arab Quarter by the 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. He also served as a Conservative Party member of Parliament in the 1970s.

Leaders Greet Gorbachev on 73d Revolution Day

BK0911074790 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 9 Nov 90

[Text] Phnom Penh 9 Nov (SPK)—Cambodian leaders sent warm greetings to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Soviet Union, and to Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the 73d anniversary of the Great Russian October Revolution.

The message signed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chief of state of Cambodia, and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, said among other things:

"The Cambodian party, government, and people are convinced that the Soviet people will win new successes in the construction of democratic socialism."

The Cambodian leaders deeply thanked the Soviet party, government, and people for their active contributions in the search for a global political solution to the Cambodian problem.

The message wished for a steady development in the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries for the well-being of the two peoples and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Hor Namhong Greets Shevardnadze on Revolution

BK1311080390 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0443 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Phnom Penh 13 November (SPK)—Hor Namhong, foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, conveyed a warm greetings message to his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze, on the 73d anniversary of the great Russian October Revolution.

In his message, the Cambodian minister said he believed that the perestroyka policy would bring about detente in the world and in the settlement of regional problems, including that of the Cambodian problem, as well as socioeconomic development for the Soviet people.

He expressed his firm conviction that in the future, as in the past, the Soviet party, government, and people would continue to assist the Cambodian people in whatever changing circumstances.

He thanked the Soviet Union for its contribution to Cambodia's peace and reconstruction in the previous years.

He wished that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples, in particular the two ministries, would further develop for the sake of well-being, peace, and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

Party Official Receives Soviet Amity Group

BK1011010990 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 9 Nov 90

[Text] Phnom Penh 9 Nov (SPK)—Sim Ka, chairman of the Cambodia-USSR Friendship Association, received in Phnom Penh on Wednesday [7 November] a delegation of the Kirghiz chapter of the USSR-Cambodia Friendship Association headed by its chairman, I.B. Ismailovich.

Sim Ka, who is also an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee, stressed that the all-around achievements of the Cambodian people during the past 12 years cannot be separated from the devoted assistance of the Soviet Union.

He informed his guests of the State of Cambodia's position in the peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem on the basis of the maintenance of social gains and friendly relations with the USSR and other socialist countries. He also condemned the Cambodian opposition side which, according to him, continues to refuse to put an end to the war and the Cambodian people's sufferings.

For their part, I.B. Ismailovich, also health minister and representative of the Supreme Soviet of Kirghiz, expressed satisfaction with the warm welcome given to his delegation. He condemned the genocidal Pol Pot clique for their criminal acts for which the consequences remain very heavy for the Cambodian people.

He stressed that the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two countries would continue to develop, although the USSR had its own difficulties to overcome.

The Soviet delegation left Phnom Penh Thursday, ending its week-long visit to Cambodia. During its stay, the delegation attended the water festival and the planting of pipal trees and visited the museum of genocidal crimes at Tuol Sleng and several of Cambodia's economic and cultural establishments.

Officer Views Actions in Siem Reap 25-29 Oct

BK0911054290 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Nov 90

[Report by Major Men Sam-an, deputy chief of staff of 4th Military Region, on activities of Cambodian People's Armed Forces in October—recorded]

[Excerpt] On 25 October, our Armed Forces put out of action 262 enemy soldiers and wounded 112 others. Four were taken prisoner while another 35 surrendered. Between 25 and 28 October, the three enemy groups dispatched between 500 and 700 troops to operate in Svay Leu District [Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province]. Their activities included firing artillery shells and attacks against our positions. However, our forces in the area fought back, killing or wounding a large number of enemy soldiers. We seized two DK-75 guns, two 12.7-mm heavy machine guns, and a large quantity of war materiel; we thus ensured safety for the district.

On 29 October at 0500, the three enemy groups, including the 980th Division of the Pol Pot forces in cooperation with the 2d Military Region of the Sereika [Son Sann] forces, and the 15th Division of the Sihanouk forces, along with their other units, comprising between 700 and 800 men, launched attacks in Chikreng District [Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province]. We fought back for three hours—from 0500 to 0800—after which we were in full control in this sector. We killed 64 soldiers of the three enemy groups on the spot; took two prisoners; and seized 24 assorted weapons, including DK-82 and DK-75 guns, and a small ICOM field radio. [passage omitted]

'Enemy' Casualties 28 Oct to 3 Nov Reported

BK1211055690 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0459 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 12—From October 28 to November 3, the government's forces in the [provinces] of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, northwest of Phnom Penh, wiped out 245 [figure as received] enemy troops, including 191 killed and nine captured, and forced 25 others to surrender, during ambushes on the infiltrators.

They also seized 73 fire-arms, two walkie-talkies and a quantity of other war means.

In the past 10 months of this year, 175 Khmer reactionary troops reported themselves to the authorities of Pursat Province, some 150 km northwest of Phnom Penh.

The returnees included 172 ex-Polpotists and three ex-Sonsannians who brought along 82 assorted guns and a quantity of other war materials.

VONADK Carries Statement on UN Role

BK1411033190 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 13 Nov 90

["Statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the National Government of Cambodia, dated 13 November 1990"—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. On 8 November 1990, the aggressor Hanoi authorities and their puppet-lackeys in Phnom Penh and Vientiane sent a memorandum to the co-chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia. In the memorandum, the aggressor Hanoi authorities and their puppet-lackeys openly and directly opposed the UN Peacekeeping Force's overall supervision in Cambodia and refused to allow the United Nations to carry out its role in line with the resolution of the UN Security Council.

2. This clearly proves that the aggressor Hanoi authorities do not abandon their Indochinese Federation strategy. They oppose the supervisory role of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cambodia and refuse to allow the United Nations to fully carry out its tasks in Cambodia in line with the document of the five permanent members, the Jakarta joint communique, and the UN Security Council Resolution 668/1990. The move is to enable Vietnam to continue hiding its aggressor forces in Cambodia and further occupy Cambodia under the label of its puppets.

3. It also clearly proves that the modification of any point in these documents in conformity with the conditions set by the Phnom Penh puppets' side, such as allowing Hun Sen to become the vice chairman of the Supreme National Council, certainly will not help to promote the process to implement the five permanent members' document, the Jakarta joint communique, and the UN Security Council Resolution 668/1990. On the contrary, it will only lead toward the successive alterations of the documents to the point that these are totally altered and destroyed by the Hanoi authorities and their puppet-lackeys. Thereby, the Vietnamese war in Cambodia will not end and the Cambodian people's suffering arising from the Vietnamese war of aggression will not end.

4. The three Cambodian resistance forces have time and again declared before the national and international public opinions that we totally support and will fully abide by the document of the five UN Security Council permanent members, the Jakarta joint communique, and the UN Security Council Resolution 668/1990 dated 20 September 1990.

We demand that all parties respect and implement these documents without any change or amendment.

VONADK on Phnom Penh Opposition to UN Role

BK1211052590 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 11 Nov 90

[Station commentary: "It Is Increasingly Obvious That the Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors and Their Lackey Puppets Are Opposing and Destroying the Document of the Five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council and the Jakarta Agreement"]

[Text] At the time when the co-chairmen of the Paris conference were holding a meeting in Jakarta to define in detail the document of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, the Hanoi authorities ordered their lackey puppets to issue a memorandum to oppose more openly the UN Security Council document and the Jakarta joint statement. The Cambodian national resistance and the world have clearly viewed the Vietnamese and puppets' objection to the election of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as chairman of the Supreme National Council [SNC] and their conditions as opposition and destruction of the document hammered out by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, the Jakarta joint statement, the overall verification to be carried out by a UN peacekeeping force and the United Nations in Cambodia, and in particular, the verification of the Vietnamese withdrawal.

Now, Vietnam and its puppets have more clearly shown their opposition by issuing a memorandum to object openly and directly to the UN peacekeeping force's verification and the role to be played by the United Nations in Cambodia in keeping with the significance of the document of UN Security Council's five permanent members. This is clear evidence the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have not relinquished their Indochinese Federation strategy in the least. Their opposition to the UN peacekeeping force and the enhanced UN role is aimed at hiding Vietnamese invading troops to further occupy Cambodia under the trademark of their puppet regime.

As a matter of fact, since the conclusion of the Jakarta agreement on 10 September, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have shipped nearly 10,000 fresh Vietnamese troops from Vietnam to the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia. At present, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and their lackey puppets are intensifying military activities on every battlefield all over the country. This is to continue occupying and swallowing Cambodia to achieve the Indochinese Federation strategy.

However, the Vietnamese enemies' and their lackey puppets' maneuvers to insolently obstruct the document of the UN Security Council's five permanent members and the Jakarta agreement have instead vigorously and resolutely firmed up the Cambodian national resistance, the Cambodian people, and the world's stance on defending the document of the UN Security Council's five permanent members and the Jakarta joint statement.

If those documents are allowed to be altered or modified, it is tantamount to permitting the Hanoi authorities and their lackey puppets to completely destroy the documents, thereby endlessly dragging on the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia and the Cambodian people's suffering caused by the war. In fact, the more the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and their lackey puppets maneuver, the more flagrant their attempt to destroy the UN Security Council document and their unwillingness to end the war in Cambodia are seen.

Despite their maneuvers, however, the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets never can get rid of the document of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and the Jakarta document. The world will continue to formulate in detail the UN Security Council document until an agreement is reached for settling the Vietnamese war of aggression via a comprehensive political solution. This is to allow the UN peacekeeping force to verify that all categories of Vietnamese aggressor forces withdraw from Cambodia completely.

Vietnamese Delegations Visit Phnom Penh

BK1011051090 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 9 Nov 90

["Report on Vietnamese Army Delegations Visiting Cambodia"]

[Text] According to a reliable report, on 8 August 1990, a 15-man delegation of the Vietnamese Army flew from Ho Chi Minh City to Phnom Penh. On 15 November, another five-member Vietnamese delegation will also fly to Phnom Penh.

The main objective of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors' delegations is to give advice and disseminate plans on:

1. Continued battle against the Cambodian national resistance forces in western Cambodia, specifically on Route 10 and in Pailin.
2. Repairs on national Route 5 and the Phnom Penh-Battambang railway line for shipping Vietnamese troops and armaments and ammunition to serve the Vietnamese plans for military operations in western Cambodia during this dry season.
3. Hiding spy and sabotage networks of all forms among the Cambodian people so Vietnam will have the opportunity to continue to plot according to its stratagy.
4. Motivating their puppets and lackeys to militarily and politically cooperate with all categories of Vietnamese aggressor forces in place and those who were recently sent from Vietnam in carrying out military, political, strategic, and spying activities, and so on for the purpose of blocking the implementation of the document forged by the UN Security Council and the Jakarta document expounding the establishment of the Supreme National Council [SNC], thereby further preserving the regime of their puppets and lackeys Hun Sen and Heng Samrin and continuing the occupation of Cambodia by their aggressor forces.

Since September 1990, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sent several delegations of the same ilk to Cambodia, particularly before and after 10 September 1990 when the Jakarta joint statement was issued on the creation of the SNC of which Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is expected to be chairman. The Vietnamese goal is to conduct military and political activities aimed at destroying and obstructing the implementation of the UN Security Council document and the Jakarta document.

The entire Cambodian people and all the Cambodian national resistance forces, in particular Democratic Kampuchea [DK] and the DK national army, have followed and clearly seen through the activities carried out by the Vietnamese enemies and their lackey puppets both inside and outside of Cambodia. All of us have at all times heightened our vigilance with the goal of masterfully and effectively retaliating against the Vietnamese enemies and their lackey puppets on a timely basis.

Indonesia

Suharto Travels to Tokyo, Meets Foreign Leaders

Urges Stabilized Oil Prices

BK1111123990 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 11 Nov 90

[Text] President Suharto has called on Japan and other industrialized countries to help stabilize global oil prices. The president said oil prices should be maintained at a level that hurts neither consumers nor producers. The call was made when the president met with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in Tokyo this evening.

In his briefing to Indonesian journalists, Minister-State Secretary Murdiono, who was also present during the meeting, said President Suharto told Prime Minister Kaifu that Indonesia, together with other OPEC member countries, prefers to see stable oil prices. Murdiono also spoke on what the Japanese could do for Indonesia's development programs.

[Begin Murdino recording] The president told Prime Minister Kaifu that Indonesia still needs foreign aid, especially from Japan, for its long-term development plan. This is especially true in view of the yen appreciation against the U.S. dollar. To illustrate the impact of the yen appreciation, Indonesia's debts this year to Japan and other countries have risen to $1.8 billion. [sentence indistinct] [end recording]

In his meeting with Prime Minister Kaifu this evening, President Suharto was accompanied by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, while Kaifu was accompanied by Japanese Deputy Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Owada.

Meets Romania's Iliescu, Others

BK1211071190 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] President Suharto successively received Romanian President Ion Iliescu, Pakistani President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, and French Prime Minister Michel Rocard in Tokyo this morning. The meetings lasted for several hours before the head of state attended the enthronement of Emperor Akihito at noon. Here is a report live from Tokyo by Radio Republic of Indonesia reporter Joko Saksono on President Suharto's meetings with the Romanian, Pakistani, and French leaders.

[Begin recording] [Saksono] Romanian President Ion Iliescu admires Indonesia's rapid economic development, and his government will learn from Indonesia about the matter. This was disclosed by Minister and State Secretary Murdiono to Indonesian newsmen in Tokyo this morning after he attended a meeting between President Suharto and Romanian President Ion Iliescu. According to Minister Murdiono, the Romanian head of state also briefed President Suharto on domestic developments, including great political and economic changes which were marked by a change in the administrative system from totalitarianism to democracy and the emergence of an open economic system in Romania.

[Murdiono] The Romanian president wanted a reactivation of the Indonesian-Romanian Economic Cooperation Commission which was established when the president visited Romania several years ago. Of course, (?the function of the commission) will be adjusted to developments in Romania itself.

[Saksono] Meanwhile, President Suharto and Pakistani President Ghulam Ishaq Khan agreed to explore the possibility of enhancing trade relations between the two countries. Minister Murdiono said following the meeting that Pakistan wanted to learn from Indonesia about its economic development.

French Prime Minister Michel Rocard and President Suharto agreed to enhance bilateral cooperation in various fields because both Indonesia and France are cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia [PICC]. [end recording]

According to Minister and State Secretary Murdiono, Michel Rocard also conveyed to Indonesia his government's offer for economic cooperation, particularly the generation of electricity by nuclear power. Indonesia and France as PICC cochairmen also agreed to continue efforts to achieve a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian issue.

Meets ROK, Tunisia Premiers

BK1211113990 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1006 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 12 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto here Monday afternoon [12 November] received South Korean Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun and Tunisian Prime Minister Hamed Karoui.

Minister-State Secretary Murdiono told newsmen that President Suharto and South Korean Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun discussed among other things prospect for the Korean reunification.

Murdiono further said that President Suharto during the meeting stated that Indonesia had always been supporting efforts by the divided nation to reunify peacefully. The reunification of Korea was of great significance for the stability and peace in Asia, the president was quoted as saying by Minister Murdiono.

The two leaders noted that the state of relations between Indonesia and South Korea had been good and running well and President Suharto offered the possibility for South Korea to have another train of LNG [liquified natural gas] to meet the increasing demand of LNG in South Korea.

Meanwhile, President Suharto and Tunisian Prime Minister Hamed Karoui discussed among other things a cooperation agreement for the construction of a petrochemical plant.

The Indonesian and Tunisian leaders also took up the Gulf crisis, in which they expressed their concern over recent developments in the region.

Murdiono further confirmed that the meetings between President Suharto and the world leaders were taking place at their requests.

Meets Quayle, Jordanian Prince

BK1311105990 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1009 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 13 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto has praised U.S. President George Bush's decision to veto in Congress a bill that intends to restrict textile imports to the U.S., Minister/State Secretary Murdiono told journalists after President Suharto received U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle here Tuesday [13 November].

President Suharto said textile and other non-oil/gas commodities production helped give jobs to workers in Indonesia. For that reason, he also appealed to the U.S. not to levy a high import duty on Indonesian plywood imported to the U.S. The president made this request because plywood import from certain other countries were exacted import duties of only [figure indistinct] percent and 4 percent in the U.S., while that from Indonesia was burdened with a duty of eight percent.

Quayle responded saying he would consider the request and promise to inform Indonesia of the U.S. Government's decision.

In the meeting, the head of state explained the steps of the Indonesian Government in safeguarding its tropical rain forests, Murdiono said when explaining the other results of the meeting. The president said Indonesia set aside 300 million U.S. dollars each year for reforestation.

In the meeting, the head of state also explained his plan to visit the People's Republic of China for five days after visiting Japan.

In reply to reporters' questions after the meeting, Quayle said that he understood the Indonesian position on the Gulf crisis.

The United States Government appreciated the Indonesian Government steps in overcoming the Cambodian problem, Murdiono said.

After receiving U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle, President Suharto held another meeting with Jordanian Crown Prince Hassan bin Talal.

On that occasion, Prince Talal explained his country's position on the Gulf crisis. Prince Talal told newsmen later that his country economically suffered due to the crisis. This year, Jordan lost some 36 per cent of its gross domestic product (GDP) and next year, the figure is estimated to increase to 77 per cent, he added. Prince

Talal further said that Amman also suffered due to the flow of foreign refugees, which reached about one-third of Jordan's population.

The Jordanian crown prince fully understood the Indonesian position on the Gulf crisis, which according to him was in line with the United Nations resolutions. President Suharto and Prince Talal agreed that there should be an effort to seek a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis, said Murdiono.

The head of state later received Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei Darussalam. During the talks, Sultan Bolkiah confirmed his intention of buying three CN-235 aircraft manufactured by the Indonesian Nusantara Aircraft Company, Bandung. The sultan of Brunei also disclosed his plan to visit Indonesia in the near future.

President Suharto, Quayle, Talal, and the sultan of Brunei are in Japan to attend the coronation of Emperor Akihito taking place here Monday.

Indonesia's head of state will leave Tokyo for Beijing on Wednesday.

Meets Egypt's Ghali

BK1311105790 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0843 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 13 (OANA-ANTARA)—Egyptian President Husni Mubarak is hoping that Indonesia would be willing to host the next summit of the Nonaligned Movement (NAM). This hope was conveyed by Egyptian Foreign Minister [title as received] Butrus Butrus Ghali when he was received by President Suharto here Tuesday [13 November]. Both Ghali and President Suharto were in the Japanese capital to attend the enthronement of Emperor Akihito.

Speaking to the press after the Suharto-Ghali meeting, Minister/State Secretary Murdiono said the two leaders exchanged views on NAM.

Egypt believes new objectives should be determined for the movement following the ongoing rapprochement between the two superpowers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union. This change calls for a reevaluation and a determination of new objectives because NAM is still needed, Murdiono said quoting Ghali.

The Suharto-Ghali talks also touched on South-South cooperation. Egypt, according to Murdiono, considers the cooperation very important because the country identifies itself as an African country. Egypt feels that West European countries are getting hesitant in giving assistance to Africa. For that reason it believes South-South cooperation is very important for Africa's sake. Ghali specifically cited the G-15 [Group of 15] summit in Kuala Lumpur as an instance of South-South cooperation.

Speaking of the domestic situation in Egypt, he said the flow of tourists was decreasing, leaving hotel rooms in the country empty, and traffic of ships through the Suez Canal was also thinning due to the Gulf crisis.

Meanwhile Egypt-Iraq joint development projects were halted.

Thus, the current crisis in the Middle East has caused extraordinary economic suffering for his country, the Egyptian foreign minister stated. Egypt therefore wants the crisis to be settled peacefully. Though the opening for a peaceful solution is very slim, it does not mean that efforts should not be intensified to find for such a solution, he said.

After Ghali, President Suharto next received Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

Talks With Lee Kuan Yew

BK1311105590 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0729 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 13 (OANA/ANTARA)—Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew could understand when President Suharto explained to him that the liberation of West Irian from the control of the Dutch 30 years ago was an inseparable part of the national struggle to realize a sovereign Republic of Indonesia covering the territory from Sabang to Merauke.

As a friend, President Suharto explained the background of the struggle to win over West Irian and reminded Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew that it was part of the national struggle to realize a sovereign Republic of Indonesia covering the territory stretching from Sabang to Merauke, Minister/State Secretary Murdiono told journalists after a meeting between the two leaders here Tuesday morning.

Asked about Lee's response to the explanation, Murdiono replied that the Singaporean leader could understand it.

Lee in a speech to the people of Singapore late last August said that the Indonesian struggle to take over West Irian was a manifestation of the late President Sukarno's personal ambition.

Questioned by journalists after his meeting with President Suharto, Lee denied that his statement about West Irian was meant to praise Suharto and at the same time to raise hate against Sukarno. I only wanted to compare the difference between what we had now and what could happen if we had another Sukarno, he stated.

He explained from history you would know that one meant adventures and the other construction. The one ended with the slogan of "vivere pericoloso" (living dangerously) while the other means living peacefully and prosperously. Lee said he likes living peacefully and prosperously.

Asked whether throughout Sukarno's rule all was adventure, Lee replied no. He said, his statement was the evaluation of a younger person regarding the effect of the "vivere pericoloso" slogan.

Asked whether in his meeting with Suharto he gave a clarification about his statement on Sukarno, he said: Not really.

He said in the one-hour meeting, he and President Suharto discussed the Middle East situation, the difficulties of the developing countries and the significance of the Nonaligned Movement.

According to Murdiono, in their tete-a-tete President Suharto and Prime Minister Lee agreed that relations between the two countries were excellent and could be continuously enhanced. They noted rapid progress in cooperation for the development of the Batam-Singapore-Johor growth triangle which could serve as a concrete example of cooperation for other regions. After success with Batam, Singapore is now building up cooperation with Indonesia's Province of Riau.

First Lady Mme. Tien Suharto and Mme. Lee Kuan Yew held a separate meeting while their husbands had their own talks.

Philippines

Comments on U.S. Bases Talks Issue Reported

Aquino Justifies Panel Demands

HK0911133790 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1300 GMT 9 Nov 90

[Text] The president stressed today that all demands made by the Philippine panel on the bases are within the bounds of national interest and honor. Officials of the Armed Forces of the Philippines were against the immediate pull-out of U.S. fighter planes because of the assistance it was extending in securing the country's national borders.

[Begin Press Secretary Deedee Siytangco recording, in English] [word indistinct] our people that the Philippines [passage indistinct] sovereignty required [passage indistinct]. The demands we made has been and will always be consistent both with our capabilities and our national honor and interest. [end recording]

That was the president's statement as read by Press Undersecretary Deedee Siytangco.

Aquino Says Government Capable

HK1011060390 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 10 Nov 90

[Text] President Corazon Aquino announced that her government is capable of sustaining any responsibility needed for national sovereignty. The president issued the assurance in relation to growing fears that the military and the government may not be able to defend the country in the event the U.S. military facilities leave in September 1991. The statement also came after Armed Forces Chief General Renato de Villa said the U.S. is a big help in guarding Philippine borders and coasts. According to the president, any agreement put forth by the Philippines is within the country's and the people's interest.

Ambassador to U.S. Interviewed

HK1211104990 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 11 Nov 90 p 14

[Interview with Philippine Ambassador to the U.S. Emmanuel Pelaez by Marites S. Paez; place and date not given]

[Text]**Can you brief us on what happened during the meeting between Philippine officials and representatives of the IMF?**

There are several things that are still pending between us, on the one hand, and the IMF, on the other. As you know, the Philippine economy has been operating under guidelines agreed upon between the Philippines and the IMF, where we had to follow certain principles to ensure that the economy would be sound. For instance, to keep the budget within a certain limit, to keep inflation down, to liberalize tariff, to move forward to a free economy, to take away subsidies, and to move government away from private enterprises.

Now, after the December coup attempt, things went a bit haywire—the expenditures went up, so that by February or March, we have been spending more than the agreed limits. Then our inflation went up, so there were talks again between the Philippines and the IMF last July and that's where we agreed to take measures to bring the economy back to a sound beginning. One of them is to trim the budget deficit, to go ahead with the lowering of tariffs, and to lessen expenditures and so on. By the end of the July there was already a macro agreement as to the financial program of the government.

Then came the invasion of Kuwait which caused a lot of trouble and is causing us a lot of trouble. You start with the price of gasoline, again you have the loss of revenue from laborers being sent back. You have inflation coming up. Now, the entire financial community here, that's not only the U.S. but the G-7, the IMF, want the countries that are affected to absorb the increase in prices.

As you know there is a tremendous drive in the Philippines for government to absorb the increase. That is going to create tremendous dislocation, the minute you increase your salaries, for instance. The government did take steps to absorb some of the increase. The shift from ad valorem tax on oil to specific represents a loss of about $850 million a year, on the assumption that you use the figures of 1990.

So there you have one gap, you take the loss of foreign exchange, you put it at $150 million, so that's a billion lost. How do we meet that thing? That's the trouble.

Now, in spite of the increase in the price of oil that has been authorized—this has already been somehow cushioned by removing the ad valorem tax—there is still very strong pressure from labor. How can you absorb it, where will you get the money from? Until we have solved these problems on how we are going to have a rational approach...there is no date so far for continued IMF Philippine government negotiations. Again, we have to continue having the support of the IMF because the IMF is the one continuing to give us dollar support to keep going. We have an agreement as of 1990 of a $1.3 billion tranche to keep us going. Then, we also have the agreement with our creditor banks that they would give us about $700 million loan for advances too, for trade. Now, all these are up in the air.

All up in the air pending what?

Pending an agreement on how we are going to adopt measures to keep the deficit down and to really observe financial discipline. On the other hand, in his speech recently, President Bush said there should be a plan not only for the front line states like Turkey, Saudi Arabia, but also for those that are most impacted by this thing. And so they are cooking up a fund to help the Philippines, among others. They also mentioned Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, India. So this is being discussed now by Japan, the U.S. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Now, the bright thing about this is that with respect to the earthquake, which is another cause of the budget deficit, the World Bank took the position that the assistance to the Philippines for the earthquake rehabilitation program should be separate. They should not convert existing commitments, but that there should be a new fund. **What about for the Philippine Aid Plan [PAP]?**

We are now pushing for a PAP session. It's still up in the air. One problem here that really shook up the situation for us were the messages that came from Manila that were taken here as signals that we would renege on our debt, unilaterally. You ang ayaw nila [they don't want this]. Now, on the other hand, Senator (Santanina) Rasul was here, for instance, and she said they made the resolution to strengthen the hand of the President.

But the psychological situation is this during the past two to three years, the Philippines has been held up as a model of fiscal discipline. We paid. On the other hand, the South American countries were reneging—Argentina, Peru and Brazil, especially. You know, Brazil is the worst case from the standpoint of the financial world here because it has a very big positive trade balance, but they were holding payment of the interest as a lever. So, they suffered a lot because their trade was very much involved. So, under the new set-up Brazil has now come around, and this is okay.

So what we did was arrange meetings with the Brazilian delegation and Senator (Vicente) Paterno and Congressman (Margarito) Teves. They thought the Philippines was following the course of the Latin American countries, so the disappointment was not only with the banks but the governments, the IMF. **Are you saying that until this is resolved, the PAP will not push through?**

They are looking at these things together. Now, the U.S. and Japan have really been supportive of PAP. What we're afraid of is if the level of pledges is less, it may not be good for us. To counteract this general impression that we are about to renege, Sec. (Raul) Manglapus will reinforce the statement of Finance Sec. (Jesus) Estanislao that we will continue to honor our obligations, that we will undertake structural reforms, that there is no intent on the part of the Philippines to renege.

Shifting to the bases issue, how did the U.S. react to President Aquino's announcement that the Philippines would take control of the bases after 1991?

We have been almost completely shut out of the awareness of people here because of the Iran invasion. The reaction has been muted. They are hoping for a compromise, but they keep saying that if you really want us to go, we will go. That's the reaction here. But, there has not been much reaction in the press. **What sort of compromise is the U.S. seeking?**

Well, Mr. (Richard) Armitage says they will phase down.

What time frame for the phase down does the U.S. really want?

I asked Mr. Armitage that and he says he was misunderstood. What he meant, he said, was, what we do now will be judged by the voters of the next century. so, he was not speaking of a judgment now, but the judgment of history.

So, given the constraints that they are facing, what does the U.S. really want?

They want a transition period to be negotiated. Then, after that, they want access.

What sort of access?

Similar to what they have in other places. They are now talking about Singapore. Sovereign rights are completely out. They will come in upon permission of the government.

So definitely no more unhampered use of the bases?

Ah, no more. The unhampered military operations clause will go.

When they say access, are they referring to it in the military sense, not just commercial?

Commercial is something else. But what we are really trying to move is the Orbos plan to make Clark Field the center of aviation services in Asia. You see, it is foreseen the Asia-Pacific region will be ahead of other countries. Russia, Eastern Europe—they do not even comprehend what capitalism is. so, they have to undergo a process of changing. On the other hand, you have the Asia-Pacific region that is already very much ahead in the capitalistic theory.

But can the Philippines, given the economic rut it is facing, really be competitive? Can the commercial plan really work?

That's why the laws have to be restructured to be competitive in investments. If you take the laws and the atmosphere of Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore—malayo tayo, [we are far behind] they are way, way ahead in the rating of the investment magazine of the World Bank. We are number 72 between Libya and Iraq as to international credit rating. Whereas Singapore, Malaysia—they are among the first 25. So we are way behind in so far as being an attractive place for investment.

There's a feeling in Manila that not much can be expected in terms of compensation for the continued use of the base facilities after 1991 considering the U.S. budget problems. What's really the situation now?

That's a $64 million question. There is now developing a very strong sentiment in Congress that there should be no further compensation for the bases anywhere. That's a recession looming here, there's no question that the economy is in bad shape. The closing of domestic bases is regarded with concern by every state. They are now contemplating closing down 96 bases domestically. Now, each congressman, they are no different from our congressmen, defends the base in his state because it means jobs. One congressman told me, "Between the bases in the Philippines and the base in my state, I would rather that we close the foreign bases."

How does the government view this development?

Well, overall there is no question that the U.S. will draw down its forces abroad, especially the Philippines. The Cold War is over, these bases were there to be a counterfoil to the alleged imperialistic designs of Russia and of China. Now, everybody admits there is no more danger from Russia. The Cold War is over because Russia itself is becoming an economic basket case. They cannot even collect their potatoes, they are on the verge of starvation. So what's the use of spending money and keeping 40,000 soldiers in the Philippines? It's a waste of money.

So they are going to really close these bases. What they are asking is, give us time, so that the transition will be orderly. Give us time to adjust because here when they make a change, it takes a number of years.

First, it starts with the Pentagon, then it goes to State and Congress, so they have to plan about three to five years.

For instance, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Colin Powell told me that Senator (Leticia) Shahani put forward this question: What would be a transition period, would five years be sufficient? Well, he says five years is like saying one year, because it takes us that time, so add a little more, that's why they said 10 years. It will be faster in Clark than in Subic.

What they are hoping for is we have an agreement that says no more sovereign rights but they can still go into Clark for training, and the important part is Crow Valley. So, they are saying, we turn over Crow Valley but permit us to send our planes there for practice, and we talk about compensation, pay as you go. It's not that we will control it, you do, but allow us to continue.

Now, the thinking about this is that Crow Valley is being used by Singapore, Thailand and perhaps, as we refine our thinking, we could have the air forces here trained together for the defense of the region in conjunction with the U.S. In other words, it will no longer be the U.S. that will be protecting us. And this is what Manglapus is thinking—that we should be the ones primarily responsible for protecting the region with the U.S.

What about Subic and the plans for its commercialization? Mr Manglapus indicated the arrangement in Subic was negotiable.

The commercialization of Subic will come, although the Philippine position is that in Subic, they can stay a little longer because that will take time. Now, they say, no more base, but allow us to continue sending our ships for repairs and we will pay. This is okay.

So there seems to be no basic disagreement.

Let me put it this way—there is no question but that there will be an end to bases rights. The only question now is how to effect these changes. On the question of sovereignty, the Americans say, we do not question that. the first thing is that we must respect the sovereignty of the PHilippines. If you allow us to stay, we will have to negotiate it with you and we will do it in terms that are acceptable to you. That's the situation, they will accept whatever the decision is.

How does ASEAN feel about this new security system that Mr. Manglapus hopes will evolve?

ASEAN wants the U.S. to stay in the Asia-Pacific area, no question about that. But over the horizon...

So the arrangement being proposed is acceptable to them?

Oh, yes. Now, there's one thing that is developing—the official relations between Vietnam and the U.S. You notice that for the first time (U.S. State Secretary James) Baker and (Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen) Co Thach have met. I predict that within six months to one year, there will be diplomatic recognition between Vietnam and the U.S. because the big issue to them is the MIA (missing in action) and the POW (prisoners of war), and Vietnam is opening up on that—and of course, Cambodia—and Vietnam said it is willing to resolve that.

So this augurs well for the Philippines, for the region?

It augurs well in the sense that there will be peace. Cambodia will come into the fold of democratic countries, the shift will be orchestrated by the UN. Veitnam will become an open economy, then very probably, it will become part of ASEAN.

Have you noted any change in the U.S. position vis-a-vis the Aquino government considering the negative image it now has abroad?

As far as I can see, there is no change in the sense that they are still backing the Aquino government because it is the best guarantee for the continuance of democracy. There are some people who are campaigning, one of them is Ray Kline from the Global Strategy—he writes for the Washington Times.

But as far as the State Department and Pentagon are concerned is Cory still it? Or do you note a difference in opinion?

No, I don't. They are put off by, of course, what they consider hostile statements. They are very concerned about the killing of Americans. And unfortunately the spin being given by media is that there is growing hostility in the Philippines. That is unfortunate. For instance, that Peace Corps thing was blown out of proportion.

Is there any support at all for RAM [Reform the Armed Forces Movement] and YOU? [Young Officers' Union]

They have reiterated their policy that if these people ever get into power they will immediately cut off any assistance. And especially now where their bases are no longer crucial, they will simply go. The worst thing that can happen to us is for the military to take over because they (U.S.) will simply get out, they are not going to risk their position now as the leader of the free world, having gotten even Russia to come around, just to keep the bases.

The enemy is not there anymore. The bases were there for the Cold War. Now, there is a school of thought in Congress, which is led by Pat Schroeder. It is still in the minority. Schroeder advocates the theory of dual basing. That is, all they will do is to negotiate access rights to countries which they believe are necessary for their security. But, they will base their soldiers in the U.S. Only in case of emergency will they airlift their soldiers. Now, that's exactly what they did in Saudi Arabia. They will just pre-position military equipment.

Is this view gaining ground, and how feasible is this?

It is gaining ground. Because Schroeder says, why are we going to create American cities abroad? We station a soldier there, we bring his dependents, build them homes and all that. So there's a definite policy now of drawing down. They cannot continue doing what they're doing, they do not have the money. They have a lot of problems in their society. Here in Washington, the crime rate is terrible and they have not yet found the formula for controlling drugs. Everybody now is talking about a peace dividend.

Bring the boys back.

Bring the boys back, spend the money here.

But there are those in the U.S. Congress who say that is a short-sighted view.

Ah, yes. Their interest in the Asia Pacific is to remain a naval power, whether there is a Cold War or not. They do not want to repeat the example of Great Britain. The minute Great Britain lost control of the seas, she became a second class power. They will not give up control over the seas. That is why they say whether we remain in the Philippines or not, we will never give up our naval power.

Do they see Japan as a threat?

They are more afraid of Japan as an economic power.

Panel Spokesmen on Talks Results

HK0911095790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 9 Nov 90

[By Rey Arquiza from Department of Foreign Affairs]

[Text] Philippine panel spokesman Rafael Alunan said today that a new agreement between the Philippines and the U.S. for the retention on the bases must be drawn up or else its continued stay in the country would be a violation of provisions stated in the Philippine Constitution. Alunan disclosed that if a new agreement could not be drawn up before February 1991, the Philippines would place all U.S. facilities in the country under its full control. Alunan believes, however, that the two countries would come to an agreement where the Philippines and the U.S. would draw up a new accord under a treaty. He further added that both countries should come up with an agreement before the close of January next year.

In related matters, both panels, headed by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus and U.S. special negotiator Richard Armitage, agreed to meet again in December this year to ensure the drawing up of a new agreement on the retention of U.S. bases in the country.

Alunan's belief that both countries would soon be able to draw up a new agreement was acceded to by U.S. panel spokesman Stanley Schrager who said that the three days of talks resulted in an understanding of the obstacles that hindered previous discussions. Although Alunan and Schrager had both announced that no agreement had yet been reached, they both expressed the belief that a new agreement would be drawn up during the next round of talks scheduled for December. Details on security and nonsecurity issues were assigned to special committees so that they could be discussed before the resumption of talks in December.

Panel Performance Criticized

HK1211060590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 12 Nov 90 p 4

[Editorial: "How not to negotiate"]

[Text] Now that the second round of talks on the future of United States military bases here has ended, it can be said as a lesson in retrospect: the Philippine panel's performance revealed inexperience and clumsiness in conducting negotiations.

The first flaw was that too many voices from the panel were making statements, some even contradicting one another. For example, the statements issued by the secretary of health, Dr. Alfredo Bengzon, a senior member of the panel, saying that there were pressures on the panel from financial officials and from the defense department reflected tensions within the panel.

The statement by Dr. Bengzon that the bases talks were tied to Philippine efforts seeking loans and other forms of aid from multilateral lending institutions cannot be dismissed out of hand. Only the naive can deny that such a connection does exist. It would be abnormal if the U.S. did not use all the leverage available to it to secure the utmost concessions from the negotiations. Given the chance, our panel would be expected to work on the vulnerabilities of their opposite numbers.

Indeed, Dr. Bengzon's statements, as well as his earlier speech to the Rotary Club, outlining the Philippine position, were informative and helpful in clarifying the issues. But that's not the issue we are raising.

The issue rather is that, especially on the eve of sensitive negotiations, our panel should have shown solidarity. Whatever tensions or differences existed within the panel or within the government ought not to have been revealed. Experienced negotiators keep their cards close to their chest, and keep the opposite side guessing. It is a cardinal rule in diplomacy that negotiators should not reveal cracks in their armor.

The second flaw is that too many officials, outside the panel, expressed views on issues being addressed by the talks. True, we are an open society. But too much openness during critical phases of negotiations reduces the flexibility and room for maneuver of the panel.

Negotiations on matters of state are never conducted in a goldfish bowl. Secrecy is the essence of diplomatic negotiations. Premature leakage of information can derail negotiations or spark public controversies that could put them in jeopardy. Secrecy during talks is the norm practiced by older nations, and this is not a violation of the notion of democratic openness. There is a time for openness and explanation. The reason why there is such a creature as a spokesperson is that issues are carefully revealed and explained.

Negotiations are not a parliamentary arena where open debate takes place. They are a forum for sensitive diplomatic chess games with implications for national security and the larger interests of the nation. If members of a panel sing different tunes and perform a dissonant chorus before the public, they are making themselves vulnerable to the manipulation of the opposite side.

Aquino Speaks on Gains Made From Japan Trip

HK1411064590 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0555 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Speech by President Corazon C. Aquino at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport on her return from Japan—live, in English; italicized portions in Tagalog]

[Text] Honorable Diosdado Macapagal, Senate President Jovito Salonga, Speaker Ramon Mitra, Chief Justice Marcelo Fernan, Ambassador Mario Crema, Ambassador Toshu Goto, *my beloved countrymen*:

I am happy to be back on the soil of our beloved Philippines after participating in a historic and democratic event—the enthronement of the emperor of Japan.

We were moved profoundly by the solemn ceremony. We were told this was an unbroken tradition of over a thousand years. The Philippines is one of 158 countries in attendance, and I was one of 66 heads of states and governments. But for us Filipinos, the ceremony had a special meaning, even a familiar one, for when Emperor Akihito was enthroned, he was not assuming any absolute powers. Instead he pledged to loyally observe the democratic, peace Constitution of Japan. Neither did he declare himself to have become a ruler, rather he accepted his duties as symbol of the state and of the unity of the people.

During the festivities, democratic dissent was possible. Indeed in some cases, it went beyond peaceful bounds, as in two days, 35 cases of bombing attacks by extremists were registered in Tokyo. The whole event was a demonstration of democracy in practice. We see in Emperor Akihito the promise of long-term democratic stability for Japan which in turn is a splendid (?augury) for the course of free global, political, and economic development.

Japan appreciates, for its part, the sovereign Philippine commitment to democracy. That is the unanimous briefing that we got from high Japanese officials, as well as the heads of states and governments, whom we met in the ceremony—from Asia, the Americas, Africa, and Europe.

Prime Minister Kaifu made it clear to me. He said that in providing us earthquake relief in the form of a $200 million emergency loan in considering a $27 million nonproject grant assistance this year and additional assistance to help us overcome the adverse effects of the Middle East crisis and in considering our request for the early release of the 17th yen loan-package. Japan's eminent purpose is the buttressing of our newly restored democracy.

I see that in the few days of our absence, our own government forces have been busy with their successful drive against terrorists here at home. Every victory, big or small, that we achieve over those who damage our stability with their senseless attempts is an important step toward the strengthening of our world image and the reconquest of lost investment interest.

In Japan I was reassured by important investors of their decision to come and join our industrial programs because they are convinced that our determined drive for long-term stability will inevitably triumph. I informed Vice President Quayle of the United States of the satisfaction of our government with the progress of the Philippine-U.S. cooperation talks. He told me that his government was equally content.

I am therefore happy to be able to report to our countrymen that our trip achieved for our nation positive exposure and the quickening of the pace of development assistance. The Tokyo media treated our presence there with considerable preferential generosity. It was evident that they were seeking to reflect the enthusiasm for the Philippines among the Japanese people who manifested their warm feeling in my presence whenever they have the opportunity.

I want publicly to reiterate our gratitude to the people of Japan, and I want to thank our own people, the leaders and members of the Senate and House of Representatives and my fellow workers in government, for their uninterrupted and general support of our mission just accomplished. *Many thanks and good afternoon to all.*

Mideast Conflict May Force Tight Oil Supply

HK0911122390 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 1100 GMT 9 Nov 90

[Text] Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon is fearful that the sale of oil to the country may still be decreased. According to Drilon, the Aquino government is fearful of the possibility of war in the Middle East, which could result in a more difficult oil supply situation in the country. Drilon stressed that if their fears were well-founded, the government may find it more difficult to control the lack of oil and increases in prices of petroleum products. He further added that they would tighten the supply of petroleum products if the crisis in the Gulf region worsened. Drilon said this would have to be resorted to for the country's benefit in spite of the crisis brought about by unrest in the Middle East.

Kuwaiti Support on Secessionist Issue Sought

HK1411032790 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 14 Nov 90 p 12

[Text] A delegation from the Kuwaiti Government-in-exile will be visiting Manila to muster support against Iraq. However, it may find that the Philippines will instead be seeking Kuwaiti support on the Moro secessionist issue, prepared talking points indicate.

Originally set for Nov. 14 to 16, the visit has been set forward to Nov. 21 to 23 to allow an expanded itinerary which will include not only meetings with President Aquino and Foreign Affairs Sec. Raul Manglapus, but also with influential membes of the legislature.

Noting that the Emir of Kuwait is currently the president of the Organization of Islamic Conference, President Aquino will "express appreciation for the position of the Government of Kuwait which considers the problems of Muslims in the Philippines an internal matter" and "that the issue be resolved within the framework of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Philippines."

Soviets Said Trying To Establish Military Ties

HK1411033190 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 14 Nov 90 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Soviets beat the Americans again.

At yesterday's opening of the Pacific Region International Defense Exposition at the PCC [Philippine Convention Center] complex, the Soviet display drew a large and curious crowd that included National Security Adviser Rafael M. Ileto.

Soviet defense manufacturers displayed miniature models of tanks, air defense missile systems, helicopters, fighter and comber planes, ships, machine-guns, Kalashnikov assault rifles and 9 mm handguns.

In addition, the exhibit showcased an armored personnel carrier, missile launchers, grenade launchers and other crew-served weapons. The Soviets are planning to exhibit a MIG-29 "Fulcrum" fighter jet in another similar exposition next year.

In his inaugural speech, Ileto warned that the U.S., Soviet Union, China and Japan may exploit regional conflicts to remain the dominant players in the Asia-Pacific. Despite its growing population and economic growth, the region remains "conflict-ridden" and the place "where the miltiary arms race is at its best," he said.

Ileto noted that it is the region where the four powers "actually come face to face considering that their borders and maritime exclusive jurisdictions about..."

Military officials told the CHRONICLE that the Soviets' active participation "signals the diplomatic offensive by the Soviets to establish military relations between USSR and the Philippines." The Soviets are taking advantage of the easing of tensions in the region to foster closer relations with Asia and Pacific countries, especially with the Asean nations.

The Soviets first beat the Americans in calling for the reduction of forces in the Asia-Pacific region when President Mikhail Gorbachev announced his glasnost and perestroyka policies in Vladivostock three years ago. Glasnost and perestroyka have gone a long way since the rapprochement in Sino-Soviet relations in June 1989 and the thawing of U.S.-USSR relations.

As tension eases, American security forces have been thrown into the defensive as Soviet leaders change their country's image to improve relations with its Pacific neighbors.

In the Philippines, the Soviets scored their first victory in getting the government's approval to allow Soviet ships to make port calls in Manila. This time, the Soviets are opening military lines as they try to fill in the vacuum to be left by the Americans as U.S. Philippine relations enter a new phase.

The participation of Soviet defense manufacturers and their plan to sell weapons systems to the country coincide with the ending of the third round of the bases talks. It also comes at a time when the armed forces are having problems acquiring new equipment from the Americans.

Delivery of American-made ships, helicopters and other weapons systems have been delayed and requests for modern equipment frozen. A naval officer told the CHRONICLE that the Americans were reneging on their agreement to help local naval authorities develop and build small ships in the country.

He said the delivery of five prototype ships was not only delayed but the American manufacturers wanted the Philippine Navy to buy more ships from the U.S. This violated their commitment to local shipyards to help them manufacture their own ships under a transfer of technology agreement.

Camp Aguinaldo logistics officers also complain that U.S. officials are making it more difficult for the government to acquire sophisticated weapons like ballistic helmets, the M6OE6 models machine-guns, and the night vision gadgets.

Instead of giving the Filipinos new equipment and weapons, the U.S. want to dump their second-hand equipment in the country, they said. An example was the plan by the U.S. to give the armed forces an M880 one and one-fourth ton truck under the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) credit program in 1988. The truck was obsolete, forcing the local authorities to cancel the order in exchange for slightly-used Hummer vehicles.

"We have become too dependent on U.S. equipment," an army colonel assigned with the logistics office in Camp Aguinaldo said: "The Americans never helped us develop our own capabilities because they were afraid that they would lose their market for junk.

ADB Approves Irrigation, Transport Loans

HK0911063990 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 9 Nov 90 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Asian Development Bank [ADB] yesterday approved four loans for the Philippines worth $129 million and three technical assistance grants totalling $2.18 million for the road transport sector and irrigation systems.

A press statement from the ADB said two loans worth $100 million will go to the transport sector while two more loans amounting to $29 million will be extended for the irrigation systems.

Of the transport sector loans, $50 million will come from the Bank's ordinary capital resources (OCR) and SDR [Special Drawing Rights] 35.874 million (equivalent to $50 million) from its concessional Asian Development Fund (ADF).

The OCR loan is for 15 years, including a grace period of three years, with an interest rate determined in accordance with the Bank's pool-based variable lending rate system. The interest-free ADF loan is for 35 years, including a grace period of 10 years, with a service charge of 1 percent per annum. Proceeds of the loans will be used to finance importations for the road and road transport sector.

All three technical assistance grants—$760,000 for a road classification study, $590,000 for a study on further liberalization of road passenger transport in the provinces and $830,000 for a study on vehicular emission control in Metro Manila—will come from the Japan Special Fund. Consultants to carry out these studies will be engaged in acordance with the Bank's Guidelines on the Use of Consultants.

The Philippines has a network of about 157,450 km of roads, of which 16.5% are national, 18.5% provincial, 10.5% city and municipal, and 54.3% barangay roads. About 14% of the roads are paved with either cement concrete or asphalt; some 80% have gravel and the rest have earth surfaces.

While the network is considered adequate in location and extent, the condition of many of the roads is poor because of initial deficiencies in design and construction, inadequate maintenance and damage from overloaded vehicles.

The road transport industry in the Philippines is essentially owned and operated by the private sector. The country's total vehicle fleet consisted of about 1.1 million units in 1989.

Policy reforms under the program will include the privatization of road maintenance by progressively increasing the role of private contractors in the execution of both routine and periodic road maintenance works; the deregulation of provincial passenger transport fares; the abolition of the Common Carrier Tax and its replacement by a Road User Tax; a special import program for public passenger transport vehicles; liberalization of the import of spare parts; and the introduction and expansion of an improved motor vehicle inspection system.

Meanwhile, nearly 71,000 people in about 12,000 farm households in the Philippines will directly benefit from two loans totalling $29 million equivalent approved to improve five irrigation systems in North and South Mindanao.

Mission Pushes for Debt Condonation at UN

HK1211061190 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 12 Nov 90 pp 1, 17

[By Rod L. Villa]

[Text] The Philippine mission to the United Nations, headed by Ambassador Sedfrey Ordonez, has launched a vigorous campaign with the Group of 77, composed of Third World countries, to approve debt-condonation as a mechanism to avert their economic collapse.

The Philippine campaign followed a statement of the government's official position by Rep. Miguel Romero (LDP [Struggle of Philippine Democrats], Negros Oriental) in an address before the 45th session of the UN General Assembly in New York recently.

Romero said the drive was winning "wide-spread and active support" among members of the Group of 77, which make up nearly two-thirds of member-countries of the United Nations.

In a report on his UN mission to Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr., Romero said the Philippine proposal was gaining ground on the argument that condonation will divert a substantial amount of the global foreign debt—escalating at well over $1 trillion—from creditor banks to strengthen the economies of the Philippines and other deprived countries burdened by external credit.

Nearly two-thirds of the annual Philippine budget, which this year amounts to P [peso] 254 billion, is automatically disbursed to service the country's estimated $29-billion foreign indebtedness, according to Rep. Rolando Andaya (LDP, Camarines Sur), chairman of the House committee on appropriations.

Condonation, the lawmakers said, will replenish the precarious foreign currency reserves of the government which has been unable to pay bills, resulting in the cancellation of several oil deliveries.

Romero argued at the United Nations for a three-year suspension of interests due, a moratorium on payment of debt principal for 10 years, and a write-off of at least 15 percent of private debt, as creditor banks have already provided for reserves on loans and losses.

Group of 77 members, he reported, have agreed with the Philippine stand that the monstrous debt problem of poor countries has developed into "a new type of bondage in our times, transcending the boundaries of normal commerce, altering relationships among nations, and must now be treated as a global political issue."

The Philippine mission was approaching Third World countries with a call to pressure wealthy nations to get their legislatures to enact measures persuading their creditor banks to accept condonation as the most viable way of rescuing debt-burdened nations from economic disaster.

"Condonation would not be so unpalatable to creditor banks if their respective governments enact remedial legislation that provide incentives for doing so," Romero argued. "Creditor governments must take the initiative to ensure that the economies of countries burdened with foreign debts do not collapse from the burden made onerous by the Gulf conflict."

He said the UN should not construe the Philippine proposal as a mendicant appeal, rather than an urgent and long overdue measure to revive the sick economies of nations whose populations constitute the majority of humanity.

Romero pointed out that these deprived nations have averaged over $50 billion in net capital transfers to service their debts, with no prospects in sight for new monies to offset them.

"It is imperative to temporarily arrest these capital flights to enable the developing markets to absorb the capital goods from industrialized economies," he said.

The lawmaker urged as well a "debt cap to be applied by debtor countries of 15 percent on total foreign exchange earnings, over and above visible exports."

Results of, Response to Typhoon Mike Reported

Aquino Declares State of Calamity

HK1411105490 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 14 Nov 90

[By Dick Sinchongco]

[Text] President Cory Aquino ordered all government agencies to immediately enforce relief and rehabilitation of the provinces in the Visayas and Southern Philippines which were devastated by the recent typhoon. The president has declared a state of public calamity on Regions 6, 7, 8, 10 and on the provinces of Palawan, Romblon, Mindoro in Region 4; Masbate and Sorsogon in Region 5; and the provinces of Surigao del Sur and Davao Oriental in Region 11. President Aquino has signed Proclamation No. 663 placing the named provinces under the state of calamity in an effort to speed up rehabilitation and relief operations by the National Disaster Coordinating Council [NDCC] and other government agencies. Based on the NDCC's initial report to President Aquino, the damage inflicted by Typhoon Ruping on private and public properties were heavy.

Ramos Mobilizes Armed Forces

HK1411033090 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 14 Nov 90 pp 1, 24

[By Wilma N. Yamzon]

[Text] Typhoon "Ruping" (international codename: "Mike"), the strongest typhoon to hit the country this year, lashed Central and Eastern Visayas, sinking 17 ships, including four of the Philippine Navy, paralyzing transportation, and destroying crops and property worth millions of pesos yesterday.

At least 17 persons were reported missing and feared dead in a series of sea mishaps in Cebu and Cagayan de Oro, the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) in Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City, said. Reports said an undetermined number of passengers drowned as 15 ships sank in Cebu and another in Iloilo.

Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos, also NDCC chairman, has mobilized various units of the Armed Forces to help in rescue operations and distribution of relief goods to typhoon victims in the provinces.

An initial report from the NDCC said 284 families or 1,844 persons lost their homes after continuous rains flooded their barangays and strong winds toppled houses.

"Ruping" weakened after crossing Leyte, Cebu, and northern Negros at 2 P.M. yesterday. The typhoon battered the southern part of Iloilo and Antique with strongest sustained winds of 165 kilometers per hour (kph) near the center, the NDCC said.

A report to Ramos by Fortunato M. Dejoras, NDCC deputy administrator and officer-in-charge, said 72 families in Bohol were evacuated to San Fernando Community School, YKS [expansion unknown] Compound, and Department of Justice building by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).

Dejoras said 52 families were also transfered to PAGASA and Colegio de la Purisima in Roxas City, Capiz and 160 families were evacuated in Surigao City, Surigao del Norte and Cagayan de Oro City in Misamis Oriental.

The Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) suspended departure of ships for the Viasyas and some parts of Mindanao, while the Philippine Airlines cancelled domestic flights for Davao, Iloilo, Tacloban, Bacolod, Cagayan de Oro, Roxas, Mindoro, and Marinduque.

The Philippine Air Force reactivated its "Oplan Bayanihan" to prepare its planes for relief operations.

The Philippine Navy said the sinking of its ships and three other boats was a "freak accident." In his report to Rear Admiral Mariano J. Dumancas, Commodore Dario T. Fajardo, commander of the Philippine Fleet, said that BRP [expansion unknown] Nueva Vizcaya was sideswiped by my [motor vehicle] Sweethome and dragged for about an hour by the cargo ship.

Fajardo said while Nueva Vizcaya was being dragged by Sweethome, it was hit by another ship, my Moises, and sank. The Vizcaya was berthed alongside another ship, BRP Negros Occidental, when Sweethome, which was maneuvering to take cover from the typhoon, hit it, Commonader Ben Lista, Navy spokesman, said.

Two patrol boats, the BU 260 and 47, and a Navy undercover anti-smuggling boat also sank, Lista said.

He said except for Seaman First Class Vincent. [sentence as published]

The following ran aground: my Emilia III, my Sweet Pearl, my Ozamis City, my Sulcon, my Dona Cristina, and LCT Makar Transport.

Damaged vessels include the my Katrina and my Eleonora.

LDP May Have Ramos As Candidate in 1992 Poll

HK1211055990 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] The Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino [LDP—Struggle for Philippine Democrats] may have Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos as its official candidate for the 1992 presidential elections. House Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. made the statement in an ambush interview at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport as President Aquino left for Japan. Mitra said the LDP invited Ramos to officially join their party, with him as president and Ramos as vice president.

Secretary Ramos accepted Mitra's invitation to discuss his possible alliance with the LDP. According to Mitra, he will personally sponsor Ramos. Meanwhile, the two will discuss this matter any time this week. Earlier reports claimed that Malacanang is grooming Ramos to be its administration bet for the coming polls. Mitra immediately made the offer to Ramos on joining the LDP after he learned about this.

New Coup Attempt Before Year End Said Planned

HK1211055190 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] Regional Command 5 chief Colonel Virgilio Odulio reported to Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police [PC-INP] chief Cesar Nazareno that rightist rebels are planning to launch another coup before the end of this year. He added that members of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Young Officers Union are actively recruiting people in the Bicol region. Odulio's men discovered the plan as they were closely monitoring the rebel soldiers' activities. The coup is supposed to take place in December. Meanwhile, Nazareno directed all PC-INP field commanders to implement continued intensificaton of the anti-insurgency drive.

Aquino: People Will Stop Rebels Using Crisis

HK0911065790 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 9 Nov 90

[Text] President Corazon Aquino reiterated that the people would prevent any attempt by rebel soldiers and Communists to take advantage of the present crisis. She said the people have shown their support for peaceful means in facing the country's problems. In addition, she has no intention of meeting again with the National Security Council in order to discuss the effects of another oil hike and the national security situation.

De Villa Sees Struggle in Communist Leadership

HK0911072190 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 9 Nov 90

[Text] Armed Forces Chief General Renato de Villa disclosed that there is a power struggle in the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] leadership between Benito Tiamzon, acting CPP chairman, and Rolando Kintanar, New People's Army chief. This rift was made obvious in the decision taken by the CPP during the nationwide strike because they sowed violence, i.e. burning of buses. According to De Villa, this incident had a bad effect to the communist movement in the country.

Ramos Announces Counterinsurgency 'Gains'

HK0911061990 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 9 Nov 90 pp 1, 24

[By Roy C. Sinfuego]

[Text] A top member of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) Central Committee with a P [peso] 500,000 price on his head was captured Wednesday afternoon by military operatives in Quezon City.

Maj. Gen. Guillermo Flores, Philippine Army (PA) commander, identified the communist leader before media reporters yesterday as Vicente Martinez, 40, who was arrested as he was about to board a jeepney at the Elliptical Circle on Quezon Ave. Flores said that Martinez is also a regular member of the CPP-NPA (New People's Army) Executive Committee of the Visayas Commission and overall head of the CPP-NPA military area command for the Eastern Visayas Regional Party Committee.

As military area commander, Martinez controls over two companies of fully armed NPA rebels, Flores said.

Martinez was arrested with a warrant of arrest issued by Judge Emeterio Geli of the municipal trial court of Catbalogan, Samar. The Army intelligence agents were assisted by elements of the Capital Regional Command (Capcom) and the Intelligence Security Armed Forces of the Philippines (ISAFP).

A .357 caliber revolver with five bullets was seized from Martinez who did not make any resistance. Martinez was presented by Flores to media members at the PA headquarters in Fort Bonifacio.

As this developed, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos announced gains of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) counter-insurgency campaign for the third quarter after attending a top-level command conference presided over by Gen. Renato de Villa, AFP chief of staff, at Camp Aguinaldo.

Ramos told a press conference that 376 NPAs were killed in clashes while the government side had 94 fatalities during the period.

The AFP also captured 181 high-powered firearms from the rebels as against 102 firearms lost to them by the AFP. During the same period, Ramos said 128 low-powered firearms or handguns were seized by the military nationwide.

Other developments:

1. Ramos said that he has directed Col. Manuel Fontanilla, Recom [Regional Command] 2 PC-INP chief, to answer charges filed against him by Cagayan Gov. Melvin Vargas for alleged coddling with smugglers and gambling syndicates in the province.

Ramos assured that appropriate action will be taken if Vargas' charges are found "factual and accurate."

2. An estimated 1,000 CPP-NPA leaders and members are in Manila, according to Flores, and they may play an active role in any new "Welga ng Bayan [National Strike]." It was gathered that the CPP-NPA Alex Boncayo Brigade [ABB] participated in the violent "welga" last Oct. 24-25.

3. Flores revealed that there are still 42 CPP-NPA guerrilla fronts nationwide that the AFP has to neutralize.

Flores said that Martinez gave valuable information to military investigators, adding that his wife is an active CPP-NPA member working in Davao City.

Martinez, whose aliases are "Poping," "Antonio Mosqueda," and "Simoy," is the second high-ranking CPP-NPA leader captured by the Army's intelligence units in Metro Manila this week. The first was Reynaldo Bernardo, alias "James" and "Bokbok," alleged the No. 2 man of the ABB in Metro Manila.

CPP Regional Post in Kalinga-Apayao Raided

HK0911103590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 9 Nov 90

[By Eloi Aquino from Camp Aguinaldo]

[Text] Ninety-five NPA [New People's Army] rebels and four government soldiers were killed while countless others were injured after government troopers raided the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] regional headquarters in Kalinga-Apayao following military operations in the said locale based on reports reaching Camp Aguinaldo today. Brigadier General Juanito Aquias, chief of the Cordillera Regional Command, or CRECOM, said that troops surrounded the main base of the Far North regional party committee in Maragbale, Luna, Kalinga-Apayao. Aquias said that military operations began on All Saint's Day [1 November] and that they were able to surround the main rebel camp after several days of intense fighting. Aquias further added that the siezed rebel base was the alleged seat of the CPP-NPA's de facto government in northeastern Luzon, supposedly responsible for the control of the rebel taxation and revolutionary land reform in the region.

In the fight which ensued, 95 still unidentified NPA rebels were killed. The four slain government troopers were killed after a group of rebels ambushed a military detachment in Barangay Delimuna and Barangay Bantay in Tabok, Kalinga-Apayao last 6 November. General Aquias identified the slain soldiers as Constable Second Class [C2C] Dante Campos and militiamen Macario Tubali, Alejandro Caaca, and Rene Dawaton.

According to Major Richel Logronio, one of the officials who lead the assault, the number of slain rebels were confirmed after the assault troops conducted a body count. Major Logronio further added that residents of the affected barangays had left their homes before military operations were further intensified. He also said that rebels undertook a counterattack at Aliacapan in Cagayan Province where a logging truck and three Pantranco buses were burned.

Rebels Killed in Counterinsurgency Operations

HK0911073590 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0535 GMT 9 Nov 90

[Report by Josette Olivera from Camp Aguinaldo—live]

[Text] Eight communist rebels were killed while one was reportedly captured during counterinsurgency operations conducted by the military against communist rebels in three regions of the country. Confiscated during the operations were four high-powered and two low-powered firearms.

According to reports reaching Camp Aguinaldo, in Region 1, troops of the 45th Infantry Batallion, under the leadership of Lieutenant Lombida and Lieutenant (Viain), clashed with an undetermined number of NPA [New People's Army] terrorists [as heard], and the fighting lasted three hours. The encounter took place in South Imbucao, Barangay Capavaran, Vintar, Ilocos Sur. The clash resulted in the deaths of five NPA members from the said locale.

Meanwhile, in Region 5, during a security patrol at South Malupian, Barangay San Isidro, Castellano, Sorsogon, elements of the 257th PC [Philippine Constabulary] Company, together with CAFGU [Citizen's Armed Forces Geographical Unit] members, led by Constable First Class Avellano, met up with NPA rebels and captured an NPA terrorist identified as Efren Kandol, alias Ka [Comrade] Eddie, and confiscated a homemade Smith and Wesson .38 caliber revolver. The captured Kandol is now under military interrogation.

In Region 6, a team of civilian volunteers in South Tinabagan, Barangay Buri, Tupaz, Capiz encountered 10 NPA rebels, led by George Diaz, alias Ka Gerry. The clash lasted for 30 minutes and resulted in the deaths of two still unidentified NPA rebels. Military troops confiscated an M-16 rifle, a .30 caliber U.S. carbine, a 12-gauge shotgun, a compass, and subversive documents.

'Major Offensives' Launched Against Rebels

HK1211053790 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 12 Nov 90 pp 1, 22

[By Wilma Yamzon]

[Text] Government troops launched major offensives yesterday against communist guerrillas in a move to dismantle Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army (CPP-NPA) units and bases and flush out the remaining rebels in Northern Luzon.

Maj. Gen. Guillermo Flores, Army chief, said the offensives are follow-ups of the successful takeover by the Armed Forces of the headquarters of the CPP Far North Regional Party Committee (FNRPC) in Marag Valley, Kalinga-Apayao over the week-end.

Flores said he received a report from Brig. Gen. Orlando Soriano, commander of the Army's 5th Infantry Division [ID] based in Isabela, that an air-to-ground attack on CPP-NPA bases in Northern Luzon began last week when Army-constabulary troopers seized the rebel training camp in Kalinga-Apayao.

At least 95 NPA rebels were killed during the attack, while scores of other rebels were wounded. Some of the casualties were seen being dragged along by their comrades, the military said.

Flores said the 5th ID had stepped up the deployment of troops in Marag to go after remaining rebels in Kalinga-Apayao.

He added Kalinga-Apayao and Cagayan are the main targets of offensive operations by the Army since a number of CPP provincial party committees are based in these areas.

Soriano said the main assault force will consist of troops from the Army's 501st Brigade, Philippine Constabulary, and Citizen Armed Forces Georgraphical Unit (CAFGU). He said the military aims to capture key leaders of the FNRPC such as Evangeline Rapanut, alias "Commander Hilda," head of the FNRPC; and Lolito Raza, alias "Commander Homer," chief of the FNRPC operational command.

He said the initial phase of the operation, code-named "Operation Plan Salidumay," brought heavy casualties to the NPA's First National "Vergel" Battalion in Marag. He added that during the pursuit operations last week, rebels retaliated against soldiers from the 501st

ID, but teams from the 503rd and 502nd Brigades reinforced the government forces.

Soriano said the remaining band of the NPA Kalinga guerrilla front had retreated to Kabugao town "and are now the object of ground artillery and strikes."

Flores said once Kalinga guerrilla fronts are dismantled, and Army will move north-eastward to confront other NPA units in Cagayan.

"With these massive operations, we project that all FNRPC fronts will be dismantled by the second quarter of 1991," the Army chief said.

Soriano reported that intensified intelligence operations in Cagayan Valley also resulted in the arrest of three suspected leaders of the FNRPC. He identified those arrested as Samuel Cauan, alias "Ka [Comrade] Nelson;" Antonio Agustin, alias "Ka Rowel;" and Bernardo Agcaoili, alias "Benjamin." The three are members of the Northeastern Luzon Regional Party Committee. They were arrested during assault operations by Army troops at Barangay Garit Sur, Echague, Isabela.

Meanwhile, Maj. Gen. Cesar Nazareno, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief, warned field commanders yesterday to improve their performance in the government counter-insurgency operations or face relief by the end of the year.

Narzareno reminded commanders that their performances will be assessed before the year ends and those who lagged behind their operational goals will be replaced immediately.

He said a command conference will be held in Camp Crame, Quezon City next month to assess the overall performance of the Constabulary against criminality and insurgency in the country during the year. He added that provincial commanders with the lowest level of performance "will certainly go and be replaced by new ones."

"By year's end, we will know the 14 provincial commanders who did well and those who fared poorly," Nazareno said. He said the PC goal requires each Constabulary company to clear one communist-influenced barangay each quarter or four barangays in a year.

Balance of Payments Figures Announced

HK0911064590 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 9 Nov 90 pp 1, 4

[By Omar B. Dayao]

[Text] The Central Bank reported yesterday that the country's balance of payments [BOP] in the first eight months of the year yielded a deficit of $266 million, 46.37% lower than the $496 million for the same period in 1989.

The January to August BOP gap would have actually reached $1.45 billion if debt rescheduling agreements were not taken into account.

The decrease in the BOP deficit was attributed mainly to higher revaluation gains realized from various debt reduction schemes and the stronger non-monetary capital account which neutralized the negative impact of the weaker current account.

The current account deficit expanded by about 50% from last year to $1.69 billion.

Aggregate exports continued to post modest gains, rising by 3.3% to $5.307 billion. Substantial export increases were realized from; garments and electronics due to sustained demand for these products overseas; sugar, which benefitted from a higher U.S. quota allocation to the country; plywood; coconut oil; wood manufactures; and machinery and transport equipment.

Lumber exports, however, declined on account of the lumber export ban while other export products were adversely affected by weak world market prices, mainly accounting for the relatively weak performance of overall exports.

On the other hand, imports during the first eight months of the year reached $7.869 billion, a 15% increase from last year's figures.

All major commodity groups reflected uptrends with nearly half of the $1.028-billion increase in imports being accounted for by capital goods, notably power-generating and specialized machineries and telecommunications equipment.

Arrivals of mineral fuel and lubricants likewise rose by 9.3% to $1.045 billion as price and demand for petroleum fuel continued to increase.

The non-merchandise trade account shifted to a surplus of $496 million as receipts advanced by $375 million to $3.272 billion due to higher workers' remittances, commissions and fees, withdrawal in pesos of foreign currency deposits, and interest income.

Service payments, on the other hand, dropped by 4.4% to $2.2776 billion as a result of lower interest payments, non-merchandise insurance, commissions, fees, and other services.

Net inward transfers were 35.3% lower than the previous year's as aid/grants extended by foreign governments, personnel and institutional remittances contracted.

Net inflows of non-monetary capital climbed to $644 million from $400 million last year following the strengthening of the medium and long term (MLT) loan and short-term capital accounts as well as the posting of positive errors and omissions amounting to $289 million.

The MLT loan account reflected net outflows of only $77 million in contrast to $111 million a year ago as loan availments more than doubled with the infusion of new money from all major financial sources—multilateral and bilateral sources as well as banks and financial institutions.

However, availment of loans in the pipeline to fund ongoing projects fell by $61 million on less loan releases from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

Net foreign investments were cut down by nearly half to $272 million mainly on account of lower portfolio investments, debt conversions and reinvestments, and larger capital withdrawals. New investments, however, rose to twice that of last year.

Thailand

Ministry Welcomes Singapore's Decision on Bases

BK1411030790 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Nov 90 p A2

[Text] A senior Foreign Ministry official yesterday welcomed Singapore's decision to allow US forces to increase their use of the island's facilities, while suggesting that now was the time for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to start discussing security cooperation. The official said the agreement is timely and necessary because the region still needs a US miliary presence at a certain level to maintain its stability despite the decrease in military confrontation between the superpowers.

His comment came after the United States and Singapore signed an agreement yesterday allowing the US expanded use of military facilities in the island republic. The accord allows the US Air Force to send aircraft to Singapore several times a year on training deployments of several weeks each. The US Navy also reportedly planned to increase the duration and the number of ships visiting Singapore.

The official, who requested anonymity, said ASEAN should now begin consultations to cooperate and systemize its own defence.

Spokesman on Extension of Chatchai's PRC Visit

BK1411014790 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Nov 90 p A1

[Text] Premier Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday postponed his return to Bangkok from Friday to Sunday amid rising tension in connection with a ban imposed by the army chief on rallies around Government House.

Government Spokesman Suwit Yotmani, however, said the postponement had nothing to do with the situation at home. He said the premier made the abrupt change because he had learnt that the Chinese government wanted him to stay on until Sunday. The premier had earlier planned to proceed from China to Hong Kong tomorrow after an overnight stay in Beijing and return to Bangkok on Friday evening. He would skip Hong Kong as a result of the change to his itinerary, Suwit said.

The premier is scheduled to have a working dinner with Chinese Premier Li Peng tonight after his arrival in Beijing from Tokyo today, Suwit said.

GATT Official Proposes Talk-Saving Strategy

BK0911031590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Nov 90 pp 17, 28

[By Suphaphon Kanwirayothin and Ratchaphon Laowanit in Geneva]

[Text] In a desperate bid for world agricultural reforms to succeed, Thailand suggests a two-pronged strategy to resolve deadlock which threatens to collapse the Uruguay Rounds of talks.

Under this initiative, negotiations on 14 other issues of the round, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, should be put on hold while the chairman of the negotiating group on agriculture refines the text adopted at the Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC) meeting in July.

He would then table the new version for the European Community's consideration instead of waiting for the EC's long-overdue proposal, which may not be forthcoming in time.

The Uruguay Round, which aimed to set an environment for global free trade, is due to conclude at a ministerial gathering in Brussels on December 3 to 7. The success of the round appears doomed as the EC missed the October 15 deadline to submit a package on cuts in farm subsidies.

The EC's delay has prompted several countries, including the US and the Cairns group of 14 agricultural exporting countries, to say unanimously that agriculture presents an all-or-nothing situation at the end of the round.

GATT secretary-general Arthur Dunkel within a few days will call an informal TNC meeting of key negotiators to discuss agriculture, indicating his interest in exploring the Thai initiative. These activities are despite his request for members not to view agriculture as "the end of the world."

At a meeting with the Cairns Group in Geneva, Mr Dunkel reportedly admitted he could not give an answer on when the EC would submit its proposal or its form. He also persuaded the Cairns Group not to "down tools" in other areas of negotiations, but it should not hope to achieve everything in Brussels.

The Cairns Group on Monday set November 15 as a deadline for the EC to submit a proposal that offers flexibility for further negotiations, containing minimum requirements on so-called border measures, internal supports and export subsidies for farm products.

The group announced that should the EC fail to respond with a "workable proposal" by November 15, not only the Cairns Group but other participants must assess and may change the format of the Brussels ministerial meeting.

The rationale behind the group's strong political statement was that it fears the EC is using a delaying tactic, withholding its proposal to the very last minute when other participants could be "bulldozed" into accepting it.

Commerce Permanent Secretary Phatchara Itsarasena does not think the "time-crisis" approach by the Cairns Group will work because the EC's failure to present an agricultural proposal could be the result of other internal turmoil more complicated than outright opposition of France and Germany to the 30 percent cut.

He was speaking during an informal meeting of six key members of the Cairns Group with Negotiating Group on Agriculture chairman Aart de Zeeuw.

Mr Phatchara said the Cairns' ministers tour of EC capitals this week to lobby for a response to the group's announcement is unlikely to achieve the intended result if the EC has already decided on a stance of meeting the group's demands step-by-step to buy time instead of presenting an acceptable package.

He said the EC is likely to delay the solution until after the polls in France and Germany in early December.

An EC delegate on Tuesday told a TNC gathering in Geneva that tremendous pressure exerted on the community may turn "counterproductive."

According to GATT sources, the delegate said the EC is still committed to the success of the round and, while he was addressing the forum, a seventh attempt was going on simultaneously in Brussels to solve this problem.

The Council of EC Ministers had six times already failed to agree on a proposal by the EC Commission which offered a 30 percent cut in internal supports and external subsidies.

The efforts, albeit unsuccessful, indicate the EC's concerns for a favourable outcome of the round and the EC will accelerate the process, the delegate was quoted as telling the forum.

This corresponds with Mr Phatchara's view that the "time-crisis" approach by the Cairns Group may not help, but efforts should be made to steer the EC to negotiations by convincing the community its stake in the round is as great as those of others, particularly in services talks, if the entire process hits snags on agriculture.

The case has already been illustrated at the ongoing series of talks where some countries have effectively "downed tools" in other negotiating groups that until now had progressed satisfactorily. Others have "frozen" at the status quo, although they could have contributed further to progress on those separate issues, hinging their performance on the EC's decision on farming.

In addition, Mr Phatchara suggested GATT signatories take part in refining the chairman's text on agricultural reforms so it offers flexibility for the EC to adjust gradually along the path of eventual liberalisation.

However, he is adamant the "rebalancing approach" of internal supports, subsidies and border measures as proposed by the EC cannot be compromised in the revised text.

Interior Ministry To Screen Lao Hmong Refugees

BK0911022590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Nov 90 p A4

[By Yindi Loetcharoenchok]

[Text] With the green light from the government, the Interior Ministry will soon screen about 4,000 Laotian Hmongs in Baan Vinai Camp most of whom have been residing there illegally for years.

The move came after reported irregularities within the border camp in Loei's Pak Chom District and repeated complaints made by the Lao government over the right-wing Lao resistance residing in the camp. Laos claimed that these groups of refugees crossed the border into Laos to engage in sabotage activities to destabilise the Vientiane government.

Informed sources recently told THE NATION that the screening process would begin sometime next month and continue for several months. The programme would be conducted under the supervision of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, said the sources, who requested anonymity.

Thai authorities put the number of the illegal Hmongs, or "existing unauthorized population" according to the UNHCR's term, at around 3,700, but unofficial figure could reach as high as 4,000-5,000. Baan Vinai houses about 26,000 Laotians, all of them Hmongs.

The existence of such groups in the camp has often put the Thai officials in a difficult position, as some of them allegedly supported or were involved with anti-Vientiane resistance groups. Vientiane has often raised the issue in bilateral talks and urged Thailand to help to suppress the resistance forces, which have been using Thailand as their refuge.

It is widely believed that the right-wing elements, who are mainly hilltribe Hmongs, have recruited their followers from various camps along the common border especially Baan Vinai, which is an open camp with relatively easy access.

The screening process would identify genuine refugees, and those screened out would be repatriated back to Laos under an agreement between the two countries, said one of the sources.

"The screening at the same time shows that Thailand is sincere where Laos is concerned, and has never supported or tolerated any reactionary party," said the source.

However, the Thai government was very concerned about cases of new arrivals, and was drawing up plan how to deal with the problem and stop the flow, said the source. He added that some displaced Laotians have taken advantage of the easy mobility in and out of the camps to smuggle Lao people from across the border into camps in Thailand.

The source expressed hope that the screening would help stem the tide of smuggling as well as suppress other illegal activities including unauthorized exchange of monetary drafts and cheques from abroad, illegal lotteries and gambling.

The illegal Hmongs in Baan Vinai also caused difficulties in the regular rice distribution as they were not part of the registered camp population entitled to receive the food rations.

Another source said UNHCR has proposed to the Thai government a comprehensive plan of action, which was similar to the one for Vietnamese boat people adopted last year during the international conference in Indochinese refugees held in Geneva. The programme would promote and encourage voluntary repatriation in the years to come.

The sources said the plan would tie in with the government's decision to slowly close down border camps, and Baan Vinai would be phased out within two years from now with its camp population transferred to Chiang Kham Camp in Phayao Province.

Investment Agreement Exchanged With Laos

BK0711151590 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 7 Nov 90

[Text] The ceremony to exchange the ratified agreement on investment promotion and protection between Thailand and Laos was held at the Foreign Ministry today. The agreement was signed by Thailand's Deputy Foreign Minister Amnuai Yotsuk and Laos' Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Souban Salitthilat.

According to the agreement, Thai and Lao investors will be protected by the governments of the two countries in promotion and investment facilities, guarantees of compensation in case of land expropriation and in foreign currency transactions.

The contract will be effective 7 December.

Suchinda Repeats Warning Against Mob Violence

BK1111140090 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 11 Nov 90

[Text] Army Commander General Suchinda Khraprayun has asserted forcefully that violent mob activities will force the military to take drastic action.

[Begin recording] [Suchinda, in progress] ...therefore, there are no changes. I have asked the supreme commander to inform the prime minister that no violence is expected, but if it happens and damages the country, the military will have to deal with it drastically. This is what the supreme commander was asked to convey to the prime minister. Does the way I say it sound like I am applying pressure?

[Unidentified correspondent] Minister Chaloem said there is no need to make threats [passage indistinct].

[Suchinda] [passage indistinct] It is up to the prime minister to interpret and to solve. We merely informed him of the views of the military, that is all. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

The interview made another warning after an earlier interview. General Suchinda said if a mob is formed in the upper part of the country, there is not likely to be violence. It could be dangerous, however, if a mob gathers in Bangkok because of the size of population. He fears there might be a clash with a rival mob which would trigger violence.

Briefs Military 12 Nov

BK1311014590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Nov 90 pp 1, 3

[Text] Army chief Suchinda Khraprayun has asked senior Army commanders to help prevent any possible unrest which might be attempted by a certain political group, an Army source said yesterday. Gen Suchinda's call came on the eve of a planned rally in front of Government House today by supporters of Prime Minister's Office Minister Chaloem Yubamrung to give him moral support over the radio truck dispute with Supreme Commander Sunthon Khongsomphong. However, Pol Capt [Police Captain] Chaloem reaffirmed yesterday that the rally would not take place and if there was one, he had nothing to do with it.

Gen Suchinda's request was made to senior officers who were summoned to a special meeting at the Army Auditorium yesterday where they were briefed by the Army chief on the background to the radio truck dispute. The general also explained to the commanders and representatives of the four Army regions his decision to step in to support Supreme Commander Sunthon Khongsomphong in the conflict. The Army chief told the officers he needed to protect Gen Sunthon because he was the commander of the Armed Forces and because the conflict had not only affected Gen Sunthon himself but the entire military institution, the source said.

He urged Army commanders to help prevent attempts by a political group to bring innocent people to create a mob. Gen Suchinda told the meeting he had made a similar request to military units during a meeting on Saturday of agencies udner the Capital Security command.

The Army chief also told the gathering he would wait and see if Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan would sack Pol Capt Chaloem as he had promised before leaving for Japan on Thursday.

Meanwhile, copies of a leaflet issued under the name of Pol Capt Chaloem were distributed in Bangkok yesterday, threatening to expose several government deals at a rally at Sanam Luang. The leaflets carried detailed questions about the purchase of power generators from China by the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand, the chosing of a Canadian firm to implement the skytrain project, the Suan Kitti reafforestation scandal, the 150-billion-baht telephone project and the awarding of a gem-mining concession in Cambodia to a Thai firm.

Copies of another leaflet were distributed at the Crime Suppression Division [CSD] headquarters urging unit members to join a rally in front of Government House this morning to give moral support to Pol Capt Chaloem. Pol Capt Chaloem, a former CSD officer, denied any knowledge of the leaflets, saying that if he were to author a leaflet he would not be stupid enough to put his name on it.

The minister said the distribution of the two leaflects was part of a smear campaign agianst him, but he declined to identify who was responsible for them.

Pol Capt Chaloem said that he did not want to comment on a threat by Gen Suchinda to take action against him if he were to organise a mob in Bangkok.

Issues Order

BK1311072390 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] The Public Relations Department's correspondent reports from Government House that there have been no rallies by supporters of Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office Police Captain Chaloem Yubamrung from early this morning until noon. However, a group of representatives of the employees of the Bangkok Mass Transport Organization handed the government a letter opposing the call by minibuses for a fare increase of three baht. They said that the call is inappropriate as it will increase the burden on the public. Policemen have been dispatched at various points around Government House to maintain peace and order.

Meanwhile, Army Commander General Suchinda Khraprayun, in his capacity as director and commander of the Bangkok Peacekeeping Force, has issued an order prohibiting holding any rallies around Government House. The areas are as follows: the intersections of Ratchadamnoen Nok Avenue and Krung Kasem Road, the intersection of Phitsanulok Road and Ratchadamnoen Nok Avenue, the intersection of Si Ayutthaya Road and Ratchadamnoen Nok Avenue, the intersection of Si Ayutthaya Road and Rama V Road, the intersection Rama V Road and Phitsanulok Road, the intersection of Phitsanulok Road and Nakhon Sawan Road, and the intersection of Krung Kasem Road and Nakhon Sawan Road. Violators of the order will be punished under Article 368 of the Criminal Code and will be liable to both fine and imprisonment.

Policeman Killed in 'Terrorist' Ambush in South

BK1311142190 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] An operational unit of the provincial police station of Bannang Sata District, Yala Province, was ambushed by a terrorist group at about 0900 today. One official was killed and three wounded.

The team of seven policemen, led by Police Major Nonthanong Phithakranot, was ambushed while patrolling for the safety of school teachers and villagers at the entrance of a mine in Ban Mano, Tambon Tano Pute, Bannang Sata District. The policeman killed was Private Somchit Duangkham; the three wounded officials were Police Sublieutenant Narathip Kraiwanphilat, Police Sergeant Major Chai Nuthong, and Police Sergeant Adun Phayihama.

After learning of the ambush, the chief of the provincial police station of Yala Province, Police Colonel Thani Thawitsi, led a team of officials to the scene in pursuit of the terrorists. Police still could not establish the identity of the attackers.

Chaloem's Party Threatens To Expose Ministers

BK0911014390 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Nov 90 p 1

[Text] Only a few hours after Muan Chon said it would withdraw from the Government, party Secretary-General Sophon Phetsawang announced it has incriminating evidence against a number of ministers which it will publicise soon.

Muan Chon leader Chaloem Yubamrung said yesterday it will be leaving the Government to join the Opposition following military pressure against him, according to the Buri Ram MP.

Mr Sophon said the party had wanted to be in opposition for some time because "the work of some ministers is unsuccessful and damaging" and Pol Capt [Police Captain] Chaloem has a lot of evidence against them which the party will make public. Pol Capt Chaloem, as Prime Minister's Office Minister, had done everything correctly with respect to the mobile transmitter truck dispute with the Army but pressure had been applied to force him to withddraw from the Government Mr Sophon said.

"It's worrying for the parliamentary system to have something like this happen. It's a step backwards to the days when we have to depend on some power group lurking behind the scenes. It's a pity that the satisfaction of some group of people can be cause for a change in the

Cabinet. The Prime Minister tries to please this group more than he tries to keep democratic principles or look towards Parliament."

Asked if the Muan Chon Party, which has five MPs, will help to sign the opposition motion for a special session of the House, Mr Sophon said the party will have to meet on the issue first. But he had always wanted a special session but could not say so since his party was in the coalition government.

Senators may also sign the motion since they are no longer just a rubber stamp for the Government as in the past.

Meanwhile, Solidarity Deputy Secretary-General Phiraphan Phalusuk said Muan Chon's withdrawal from the coalition is a face-saving method rather than having Mr Chaloem resign or be ousted. He said the military has succeeded in pressuring the Government to get rid of a minister but if the impending Cabinet reshuffle is not large scale it will not resolve deeply-rooted problems. "Not only has the military lost faith in the Government, the majority of people have also lost faith because of corruption," Dr Phiraphan said.

He said Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan should know which other ministers are problems and have a bad public image, but the Opposition feels that reshuffles are of no use and the Premier should either resign or dissolve Parliament and call an early general election. "No matter where the current ministers are reshuffled they will still not be able to generate public faith in them," he said.

Asked if it was not improper for the military to pressure a democratic government in this manner, Dr Phiraphan said it was not damaging since their call was on a matter that is right.

Asked if Muan Chon will be accepted in the Opposition, he said the Opposition would have to consider this first.

Dr Phiraphan said he would pursue an alleged MCOT [Mass Communications Organization of Thailand] corruption case even if Mr Chaloem joins the Opposition. Dr Phiraphan filed the corruption charge against Mass Communications Organisation of Thailand Director Rachan Husayn.

Chat Thai MP for Chachoengsao Chaturon Chaisaeng said that if Interior Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha and Communications Minister Montri Phongphanit are to be reshuffled too then he will have to ask Prime Minister Chatchai for a reason since he has promised to consult the Chat Thai Party before any reshuffle. He said Mr Chaloem's case and those of other ministers that could be reshuffled would be justified if the reasons are sound.

"I would have to ask Gen Chatchai what reasons the military gave him for reshuffling ministers. How are the ministers unfit for their posts? If there are good reasons we would have to back it. But if not it would constitute interference in the affairs of the Government."

He said that without good reasons given to the public they cannot help but feel the Prime Minister has been "squeezed" into removing a minister, and the Government will have lost the power to administer the country and its own affairs.

"I don't know if the crisis of faith or this new crisis is bigger. It would not be good for the democratic system of government for the people to see that other people have more power than the Government," Mr Chaturon said.

He said there is no reason to yield to any demand since there are already means in the democratic system to effect such changes. "People don't have to choose the Prime Minister or any of these ministers at the next general election if they don't want them returned to office." Yielding to such pressure will only lead to more pressure.

"Next time it will be this and that minister and finally it will be the Prime Minister himself," Mr Chaturon said, adding it would be better to dissolve Parliament and let the people make the decision.

Commerce Minister Vows To Break Up Monopolies

BK0911023390 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Nov 90 p B1

[By Peter Maitri Ungphakon]

[Text] In his first public policy statement since taking office two months ago, Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on on Wednesday evening gave voice to the heresy many of his predecessors have not dared to utter.

Speaking to members of the Thai Federation of Industry and the Old England Students' Association, Amaret confessed that the price control measures he has been forced to adopt as a traditional policy target of the Commerce Ministry are not likely to be effective.

Some previous ministers have expressed similar reservations in private, but have been reluctant to make such statements in public. Most governments have felt that they needed to satisfy political demands for Commerce Ministry controls as a means of combatting inflation, hoarding and alleged price manipulation.

Amaret said the only way to protect consumers against unfair prices was to increase competition. In so doing, he pledged to enhance competition in the Thai economy and to break up monopoly power. This, he asserted, would improve the lot of farmers, and further expand the country's exports, as well as protect the interests of consumers.

"Let me make it quite clear that I am not an advocate of price control unless we are in a crisis situation and there is no other recourse. My belief is that the only true consumer protection is through free competition in the market," Amaret told his dinner audience of about 800 at the Bangkok Convention Centre, Central Plaza. "I still trust the effectiveness of market forces (more) than any government machinery and will try to spend the ministry's efforts on removing impledimients to production and trade so as to enable the industries to improve and gain strength from the rigour of competition."

Amaret described Thailand's domestic trade as substantially monopolistic or oligopolistic—dominated by one or a small number of powerful firms. He blamed the situation on exploitation of patented technology, the need for massive investment in some industries or over-protective government policies. But he pledged to strengthen intellectual property protection in order to encourage research and development and to ease restrictions against foreigners taking employment in service industries.

Asked afterwards whether his emphasis on competition meant he would propose a new anti-trust law, Amaret said existing legislation is adequate.

The minister's competition-oriented policy was directed "first and foremost" in the interests of farmers who suffer from the country's "lopsided development" and an inability "to obtain equitable bargaining positions".

"I see a situation of 'no contest' when tens of millions of unorganized, under-privileged, ill-educated, masses of farmers are pitched against well-educated, shrewd and superbly organized groups of a few thousand merchants," Amaret said. "In this situation, a completely free market will not do. Under these circumstances, free trade should not mean that you leave everything to Adam Smith's invisible hand of enlightened self-interest," the economics graduate from Manchester University in Britain went on.

Smith, an 18th Century economist, described competitive trade, free from government intervention, as being like an invisible hand creating order and benefits for the citizens of a country.

Amaret advocated strengthening farmers' organizations, improving the Commerce Ministry's provision of market information, promoting regional produce markets, enabling farmers to enjoy easier access to commercial credit with crop insurance to reduce lenders' risks, and expanding private sector of cooperatives' warehouse facilities to help farmers store their produce during periods of peak supply. He warned that all these measures would take a long time to implement, and he cautioned that the best the government could do would be to "alleviate" rather than "eliminate" agricultural problems.

In any case, the government would have to avoid falling "into the bottomless pit" of escalating subsidy wars such as are inflicting the European Community, United States and Japan, Amaret said.

While promoting farmers' organizations, the government should also be careful "not to give birth to Frankenstein monsters such as the rice, sugar and tobacco lobbies in the advanced countries".

His prognosis for agriculture was not optimistic, except for the case of a few higher-value crops. In the next 20 years or so Thailand will have to transfer the 60 per cent of its labour force currently employed in agriculture to other sectors such as wholesale and retail trading, the leasure business—including golf courses and resort areas—and services, Amaret said as a slide of people on a golf course was projected behind him.

Vietnam

U.S. Withdrawal From Philippines Bases Urged

BK1311160390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Commentary by Duong Quang Minh: "The Treaty on U.S. Military Bases in the Philippines Must Be Abolished"]

[Text] According to reports from the Philippines, representatives of the United States and the Philippines are holding talks on U.S. military bases in the Philippines. In a recent joint news conference, a spokesman for the Philippine delegation disclosed that the two sides had agreed to cancel a treaty signed in 1947 authorizing the establishment of U.S. military bases in the Philippines and to formulate a new pact.

As we all know, there are tens of U.S. military bases in the Philippines; Subic and Clark are two strategic bases once used by the United States to bring military supplies to its forces in South Vietnam. We would like to present some facts to give listeners a better idea of the issue.

Subic Base is the U.S. Navy's largest logistic facility outside the United States. It handles as much as two-thirds of the logistic supply for U.S. naval forces in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. It can handle as much as 85 percent of the repair work for all U.S. warships operating in the region.

Clark is the largest air base in the western part of the Pacific region. Thanks to its modern facilities, the base can provide space and services for up to 12,000 aircraft making takeoffs or landings per month. It is also a major logistic facility to support the U.S. Seventh Fleet. This air base is capable of receiving any type of modern aircraft the United States has.

Because Subic and Clark are located at the center of a vast area covering 100 square miles, they have become strategic bases for both air and seaways linking San Diego with Hawaii and Guam with Diego Garcia and the Persian Gulf.

For a long time, the Philippine people have realized very clearly the danger posed by the presence of U.S. military bases in their country. During the time of the cold war and confrontation, these U.S. military bases invited death and destruction to the Philippines. Given the current trend of cooperation and dialogue, these military bases constitute the main causes leading to many socio-political crises, thus seriously affecting the Philippines and other Southeast Asian countries.

Therefore, the Philippine people have always voiced their discontent and have repeatedly demanded that the United States end its military presence in the Philippines, especially that they withdraw from the two strategic bases, Subic and Clark, when their lease expires on 16 September 1991. Philippine Foreign Minister Manglapus has more than once rejected an argument by the U.S. side that U.S. missiles at Subic and Clark must be maintained to protect the Philippines and the rest of Southeast Asia from what the United States has constantly referred to as the Soviet Union's expansionist policy.

In many anti-U.S. demonstrations, the progressive Philippine people have also maintained that U.S. missiles do not benefit the Philippines because they are aimed at foreign targets, whereas the Philippines has no external enemy. Broad segments of public opinion have also held that U.S. military bases in the Philippines pose a danger for the nation and people and constitute a direct threat to the Philippines' independence, sovereignty, and security.

The nearer the expiration date of the 1947 treaty, the more vigorously the Philippine people have intensified their struggle for total withdrawal of U.S. forces from their country and the more strongly they have warned and condemned Washington for its dark scheme aimed at reaching a new agreement, which, except for a new form, will contain the same clauses of the old treaty.

At the very opening of the first round of talks between the Philippines and the United States in Manila on 18 September 1990, head of the Philippine delegation Foreign Minister Manglapus once again affirmed that because this is a matter of national sovereignty, it is the desire of the Philippines to have complete control over U.S. military bases in the Philippines beginning 16 September 1991 when the treaty on these bases expires.

Together with broad segments of public opinion, we demand the United States withdraw from Subic Base and Clark Base as scheduled. We support the Philippine people's struggle for national sovereignty. We condemn all U.S. dark schemes aimed at opposing the Southeast Asian peoples' desire to turn this region into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation.

Hau Giang Province Disciplines 263 Party Members

BK1411035890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Hau Giang Province recently inspected party members' compliance with the party statutes and took disciplinary action against 263 party members for wrongdoings. The penalized included a district party committee member, 12 chiefs and deputy chiefs of district offices, and 32 grass-roots party committee members. A total of 107 members were expelled from the party, and nine others were prosecuted. In three localities, 42 party members were found violating the party statutes, persecuting the masses, and abusing their positions and power for personal gains.

Translator Said To Seek Asylum in Bulgaria

AU1311085490 Paris AFP in English 0215 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Sofia, Nov 13 (AFP)—A Vietnamese man who claims that his country's diplomats have been harrassing him here because he translated a Bulgarian book they disapproved of has demanded political asylum here, an opposition newspaper said on Monday.

The paper, DEMOCRACY, said Pham Van Viem was the translator of "Fascism," a book written in the late 1960's by Zhelyu Zhelev. Mr. Zhelev, then a dissident against the Bulgarian communist regime, is now the country's president. His book draws a parallel between fascism and communism.

Mr. Pham Van Viem, who earns his living as a construction worker in the Black Sea town of Varna, told the paper that two staff members from the Vietnamese Embassy here and five Vietnamese workers had raided his room on October 23 and forced him to follow them. He said he had escaped by jumping from a third-floor window and had been given a hiding-place by friends in the Bulgarian opposition, who had asked for help from the police.

Nguyen Van Linh Visits Ho Chi Minh City

Part One

BK1011012390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Nov 90

[First part of Voice of Vietnam correspondent Tran Trong Truy's report on visit to Ho Chi Minh City by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee]

[Summary] "In late October and early November, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh visited Ho Chi Minh City and had working sessions with its Party Committee and People's Committee. He also heard reports by the Ministry of Commerce and the Foreign Trade Bank and toured a number of production and business establishments.

"Over the past 10 months, Ho Chi Minh City has faced difficulties caused by electrical power shortages and the large influx of contraband. However, many local industrial establishments have made great efforts to secure capital and raw materials and have creatively applied the various mechanisms and policies of the party and state. Thanks to this, by the end of the third quarter Ho Chi Minh City had fulfilled 65 percent of its annual industrial production plan. Though this figure is low compared to the set target, it still represents an increase of more than seven percent over the corresponding period last year. The centrally-managed establishments did better, fulfilling about 75 percent of their annual plan."

Many establishments have managed to maintain production thanks to the availability of fairly large amounts of self-procured capital, renewed technical equipment, product diversification, and constant efforts to improve the quality of products. In their quest for technical renovation, several production establishments have adopted numerous dynamic measures instead of waiting for assistance from the upper level.

"Besides the efficient establishments, however, more than a few others in Ho Chi Minh City still have to cope with difficulties and stagnation. By all accounts, at present 25 percent of the local enterprises are rated weak and deficient and face the danger of bankruptcy, and 50 percent are rated average. The city still has a goods backlog worth 200 billion dong."

The industrial, small industrial, and handicraft establishments directly subordinate to the precincts and districts and the nonstate establishments in the city face even greater difficulties. In the past, these sectors always had a higher growth rate than the state-operated sector. In the past two years this rate has dropped.

"During his working visit to Ho Chi Minh City, which lasted more than two weeks, the comrade general secretary studied the situation of export activities, industrial operations, industrial and commercial tax shortfalls, the role of the state-operated trade sector in the market-oriented economy, and banking activities in the city.

"Through several work sessions with the city's key cadres and some grass-roots units, the comrade general secretary noted that the local production establishments were facing four major problems. First, capital and foreign currency were needed for operations. Second, all establishments called for a more careful study of the tax question because of tax redundancy and double taxation. Third, many production establishments wanted a further broadening of direct export activities and the elimination of middlemen. Fourth, the organization, role, and functions of unions of enterprises and general corporations needed to be revised in the new situation.

"In the continuation of this report, which will be broadcast at 0600 tomorrow, 9 November, we will present a concrete discussion of these four problems and the guidelines suggested by the comrade general secretary to solve the difficulties."

Part Two

BK0911160590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Nov 90

[Second and last part of Voice of Vietnam correspondent Tran Trong Truy's report on visit to Ho Chi Minh City by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee]

[Summary] After studying the current situation and new factors affecting the industrial production, exports and imports, and trade activities in Ho Chi Minh City, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh noted various major problems, especially those related to capital and foreign currencies. According to the city people's committee, only a few enterprises in the city were provided with 60-70 percent of the operational capital, while the remaining majority received only 20 percent of their requirement. Thus they have had to borrow money from the bank at a relatively high rate of interest—2.1 percent per month. This has adversely affected their production and business. The detergent factory TICO [expansion unknown], for instance, scrapped a U.S. $3-million project to expand its production chains in 1990 due to the high rate of interest. As a result, many industrial-trade and commercial banks in the city have accumulated a huge amount of cash.

Realizing this reality, the comrade general secretary proposed that functional agencies review the bank interest rate and promptly design measures to provide more loans—at rational interest rates—to production establishments for expanding their production and business.

"The comrade general secretary said: I know the state budget is very tight now, but we must use money to invest in production because production growth can gradually overcome economic deficiency. To resolve the shortage of capital and materials for production, we must strive to save foreign currency and gold, encourage production establishments to use materials and raw materials in the country, and launch an extensive movement to urge the people to use only Vietnamese products."

Dealing with the textile sector, the comrade general secretary urged that measures be promptly taken to promote the planting of cotton, sugarcane, jute, and others, as well as other industrial crops, to provide more raw materials for industrial establishments, while striving to adjust prices for agricultural products and industrial corps.

"The comrade general secretary said: Dong Nai and Long An Provinces have succeeded in their pilot projects of cotton planting. Therefore, we should encourage and expand a movement for cotton planting to attain self-sufficiency in cotton next year. On the other hand, we should make direct contacts with various Soviet republics to barter our agricultural products for cotton. I think we should continue our production plans to maintain jobs for workers at the existing production establishments, especially at textile factories. We should also produce sufficient cloth to meet the demand for dressmaking and export our clothes in return for cotton, as practiced by several factories at present."

At his working session with production and business establishments, many units complained about the issue of double taxation. Given the current high rate of interest and the tax problem, many establishments face more difficulties in their production. Other production units, meanwhile, proposed that the state allow them to export products directly to their clients without going through the middle agencies because the latter cause them so much inconvenience.

The general secretary also visited the Dielac Powdered Milk Factory and was informed by its director that the factory can now buy raw materials directly from the producers, thus helping the factory satisfactorily fulfill its production plan norm.

The general secretary commended the city export-import sector for its progress. "He said: Though we have achieved exports worth $U.S. 1 billion, the state has not collected much foreign currency, and the import of a large volume of unessential goods is still prevalent. He added: I think we should mobilize all capabilities to export more processed goods. Foreign trade must be able to import technology and attract more foreign investment while striving to find more markets. It is also necessary to allow major economic units that have connections with foreign markets to freely find new markets for their products."

The general secretary agreed to the idea that insurance funds be set up to stabilize prices of export goods when the world market experiences price fluctuations unfavorable to the producers.

The general secretary urged establishments to formulate investment plans and enhance the knowledge of their workers and personnel while striving to oppose embezzlement in order to help production and the people's daily life develop comprehensively.

To conclude my report, I would like to present the following remarks made by the general secretary during his visit to Ho Chi Minh City:

[Begin Nguyen Van Linh recording] "[Words indistinct] We should firmly implement the three major economic programs to surge forward to fulfill the 1991-95 five-year plan [words indistinct]. In the past, we bought materials and raw materials, including energy and fuel and other items, from socialist countries—mostly from the Soviet Union—on credit and at cheap prices. At present, we are still in debt to the Soviet Union for about 15.5 billion rubles. One ruble now is equivalent to $1. The Soviet Union now faces numerous difficulties, however, after providing substantial aid to Vietnam, European countries, and Cuba. Now Vietnam must strive to export more consumer goods to earn more U.S. dollars to strive to buy raw materials from abroad. I, however, believe the volume of material and raw materials, as well as fuel and so forth, will not be available as much as in the past. As a result, we must strive to produce all kinds of materials that we can produce at home. We must immediately launch a movement to satisfactorily save our U.S. dollars and gold and refrain from using them to purchase luxury items, especially smuggled goods. [Words indistinct] we must strive to achieve the 1990 gross social product. If we cannot achieve this, we must at least maintain the 1989-90 growth rate to develop further in the years ahead." [end recording]

Council Resolution on Press Control Reported

BK1311105390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Nov 90

[Report on Council of Ministers's "recent" resolution on intensified control over press and publication work]

[Text] To develop the role of press and publication work in the renovation undertaking to meet the people's growing requirements, the Council of Ministers has decided on a number of following points:

1. It should be made clear that press and publication work occupies a particularly important position on the ideological and cultural front, for it can help step up the renovation undertaking, build and defend the socialist fatherland, and struggle against erroneous viewpoints and sabotage activities of hostile forces, thus contributing to maintaining political security.

State management organs and organs responsible for the control of press and publication work at the central and local levels must intensify their management and guidance efforts and create necessary conditions for the press, publication, printing, and distribution sector to operate according to guidelines and plans and to meet requirements for disseminating information and for improving the knowledge and aesthetic taste of the people in line with the current socioeconomic situation.

2. The Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports, and Tourism is dutybound to:

—Reorganize the central and local press, publication, printing, and distribution network.
—Verify for approval the principles, functions, and duties of each press and publication organ as recommended by responsible organs.
—Grant operating licences and control the use of these licences in accordance with the laws now in force.
—Authorize the printing and distribution of foreign books translated into Vietnamese and those books published before 1945 as well as before 1975 in areas formerly under temporary enemy control.
—Cooperate with related organs in organizing the training of cadres in charge of press, publication, printing, and distribution to ensure that cadres are politically steadfast and professionally adept.

3. The heads of various state organs as well as of various party, mass, and social organizations at the central and local levels must:

—Based on party and state guidelines, define the principles and course of actions for various press units and publishing and printing houses under their responsibility.
—Be responsible for the setting up of such organizations and for inspection and supervision of their operations

in accordance with their principles and targets of service provided for in their operating licences and with the state laws.

4. The editors-in-chief of various newspapers and the directors of various publishing and printing houses involved in the distribution of books and newspapers must take direct responsibility for all activities of their own organs before the supervisory organs concerned and before the law.

Rearrange the press and publication system:

a. As an immediate task, the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports, and Tourism must organize and guide the registration of and renew the operational licences for various press and publishing organs throughout the country in accordance with the following standards:

—Those with clear-cut principles and targets of service in line with the functions and tasks of the organs in charge of control over press and publication.

—Those with sufficient cadres for leadership and for other functions in accordance with the standards stipulated for government cadres and employees in charge of press publishing already promulgated in Decision 120/NDQD, dated 6 June 1985, of the Ministry of Labor and with the guidance of the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports, and Tourism.

—Those with enough financial conditions and material and technical bases capable of ensuring that the press and publication units concerned can work according to their principles and can cater to their already-defined targets.

b. The heads of responsible organs at the central and local levels and the chairmen of the people's committees of those provinces and special zones under the direct jurisdiction of the central government must base themselves on these standards and on the guidance of the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports, and Tourism in examining, rearranging, and replanning the press and publication system under their management and must register with the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports, and Tourism for renewal of operational licences. The rearrangement and registration for the renewal of press and publication licences must be carried immediately within the fourth quarter of 1990; this must be completed by the end of 1991 at the latest.

It is not mandatory for each province to have a publishing house. Those sectors and localities without a professional publishing organ but with requirements for publishing must ask for a temporary publishing permit. Precincts and districts must not set up publishing houses. If there is a temporary need for publishing documents, they must follow already-defined systems.

6. [as heard] As far as the printing sector is concerned, the following activities are necessary:

—The Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports, and Tourism must provide guidance for standards and planning in rearranging the printing sector and must organize the registration and renew operating licences for various printing houses.

—Various ministries and provincial and city people's committees must rearrange and re-plan the printing sector in the direction of streamlining it instead of leaving it highly scattered as it is now; consolidating and improving its production output and technical quality; and strengthening various printing centers in large cities to meet printing needs of the central government and of the localities concerned.

—Ministries, sectors, and localities with printing requirements, with already-registered private printing establishments, and with operating licences must provide close guidance to correctly meet printing requirements of their sectors and localities concerned without using these printing facilities for illegal business.

7. Regarding the distribution of books and newspapers:

The Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports, and Tourism must cooperate with related ministries in formulating a book and newspapers publishing system that consists of publishing regulations for various press organs and publishing houses, rearranging state-run publishing organizations, and organizing the registration of and excercising close control over nongovernmental books and newspapers stands.

The Vietnamese Postal and Telecommunications General Corporation and the Ministry of Communication, Transportation, Post, and Telegraph must take primary responsibility for press publication in accordance with contracts signed with various press organs.

The Books Publishing General Corporation and the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports, and Tourism must take primary responsibility for in-country book publishing through the state-run system of book publication and through various local agents in accordance with contracts signed with various publishing houses.

8. As for the implementation of the investment policy of providing price subsidy to press, publication, printing, and distribution activities, all organs responsible for press, publication, and distribution activities must ensure operating funds and control and supvervise the observance of their financial systems. They must closely control the implementation of the policy of subsidizing prices and placing orders for goods of a number of newspapers and publishing houses in accordance with the virtue of the Council of Ministers' Decision 60/HDBT, dated 8 June 1989.

Press, publication, and distribution organs must carry out profit-and-loss accounting and must not, because of this, pursue an unhealthy tendency to make illegal profits.

The Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports, and Tourism must exercise its unified control over the export and import of books and newspapers as well as printing equipment.

The Ministry of Light Industry, especially the Vietnamese Union of Paper Mills, must strive to improve the quality of its prints to gradually reduce the import of prints. They are also dutybound to balance the demands and supply of prints and to regulate the import and export of prints to ensure domestic demands.

The minister of culture, information, sports, and tourism is responsible for providing specific guidance and supervision for the implementation of this resolution.

—The heads of various ministries, of state commissions, and other organs of the Council of Ministers concerned, and the chairmen of the people's committees of various provinces, cities, and special zones under the direct jurisdiction of the central government are responsible for providing guidance for the implementation of the resolution to various press, publication, printing, and distribution organizations subordinate to their sectors or localities.

Hanoi Radio Views 'Fight Against Corruption'

BK0911153790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 10 Nov 90

["Talk of the Week"]

[Text] A deputy minister's unprincipled decision caused the loss of hundreds of thousands of U.S. dollars to the state. A state enterprise enjoying autonomy in production and business suffered serious losses many times greater than its reserve capital. When the facts are unveiled, the responsible people [words indistinct]. Even a junior official of a ward or village people's committee requires the person concerned to pay him a sum of money for a stamp. These are some of the numerous cases of corruption that the Vietnamese party, state, and people are fighting against.

In this "Talk of the Week," we will discuss the fight against corruption in Vietnam. The state has issued Instruction 278 calling on the entire people to fight against corruption. Recently two conferences summing up the initial stage of the struggle against corruption and smuggling were held in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City respectively with the participation of decision-makers in the provinces and localities throughout the country.

Addressing the conference in Hanoi, Chairman of Council of Ministers Do Muoi analyzed the country's present socioeconomic situation. He maintained that despite some initial successes in the renovation process, our national economy remains imbalanced. In addition, political and economic developments in East Europe, the Soviet Union, and the Gulf crisis have aggravated Vietnam's economic difficulties. Meanwhile, hostile forces have continued their sanctions against Vietnam to weaken Vietnam and realize their schemes. Everyone knows corruption, bribery, and embezzlement are chronic diseases (?that) could possibly develop in all countries, under any social system, sometimes brazen and conspicuous and sometimes as subtle threats. However, ordinary people will evaluate whether or not the state or administrative committees of all levels are really of the people, by the people, and for the people through their attitude toward these social vices.

It is not accidental that nearly two years ago Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, under the pen name N.V.L., wrote a series of articles for the column "Things To Do Now" for many newspapers. He called on all the people to fight embezzlement, wastefulness, arbitrariness, harassment, and corruption at any level and position screened and patronized by anyone. In this spirit, at the recent conferences on the fight against corruption held in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, the Council of Ministers once again reaffirmed its focus on the struggle against corruption, smuggling, and wastefulness. This will be an image of Vietnam in the renovation period.

War Veterans Association Holds Meeting

BK1011015290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 8 Nov 90

[Text] Recently, the Central Committee of the War Veterans Association held a meeting for comrades of presidents and secretary committee members of the association from 20 provinces and cities in the north from Quang Tri up to disseminate the Central Committee's Directive 2.

At present, the War Veteran Association has organizations from grass roots to central levels with more than 170,000 members throughout the country.

To develop it as a mass organization led by the party, the association has social and political activities that comply with the party's direction and policy, and government laws. The association cooperates with other mass organizations and national fronts to prevent trouble. Many grass-roots organizations of the association have contributed suggestions to the draft on the Military Obligation Law and the draft on army officers for the responsible government agency that will present them to the National Assembly.

The association mobilizes youths to enlist in the army, takes part in National Defense militia training, coordinates peacekeeping forces, builds defense areas, helps war invalids' families and families contributing to the revolution, and builds charity homes and cemeteries for fallen soldiers. It also provides information and explains the conciliatory policy to settle land disputes to people, collects and repays debts to credit funds, and prevents incitement from bad elements. At the same time, the association also protects the party and socialism and fights negative phenomena.

Thai Bank Opens Office in Ho Chi Minh City

BK1011020890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 8 Nov 90

[Text] The Thai Military Bank officially opened and put into operation its representative office in Ho Chi Minh City on the morning of 5 November. Attending the inaugural ceremony were representatives of the Vietnamese and Thai Defense Ministries, the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City, and a large number of representatives of home and overseas trading units.

The Thai Military Bank is one of the major banks having economic relations with nearly all Asian-Pacific countries. To date, it is the sixth foreign bank to open a representative office in Ho Chi Minh City. The Thai Military Bank representative office is located at 78 Nguyen Hue Street, 1st Precinct.

Hoa Binh Power Plant Fulfills Production Plan

BK0811155990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Nov 90

[Text] In a vigorous emulation drive for work and creativity, Vietnamese workers and Soviet specialists at the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Plant have fulfilled their plan to produce 1.97 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity on 5 November. They are now striving for output on 6 November of 2 billion kilowatt-hours. This is a precious gift of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship to celebrate the 73d anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

With the conclusion of this emulation drive, the plant has virtually fulfilled the 1990 plan. It has agreed to produce an additional 300 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, increasing this year's planned target to 2.4 billion kilowatt-hours.

Storms Cause Widespread Damage in Provinces

BK0911130990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Nov 90

[Text] Thanh Hoa provincial radio and television stations reported that on 5 November strong whirlwinds and hail storms hit the three districts of Dong Son, Quang Son, and Nong Cong in the provincial northeast and southwest regions covering an area of 22 villages, causing serious damage.

According to a preliminary report two persons were killed, 36 injured, more than 1,000 houses destroyed, and nearly 50 classrooms damaged. Students were asked to stay at home while many dispensaries and nurseries were heavily damaged. More than 1,300 hectares of late 10th-month rice and almost 1,000 hectares of winterr crops were destroyed.

Thanh Hoa Province is mobilizing districts and villages to help victims in the storm-stricken area, quickly restore their production, and normalize their daily life.

Australia

Foreign Minister Praises Meeting on Cambodia

BK1411131690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1247 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, Nov 14 (AFP)—Australia is not about to give up on moves to forge a comprehensive peace pact between Cambodia's four warring factions, Canberra Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said Wednesday.

Mr. Evans, speaking to reporters here on a direct satellite link from Australia, also said a recent two-day meeting in Jakarta of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC) working group had been very successful. He said the meeting Friday and Saturday had added a "new momentum" to the peace process, which appeared to have stalled in October. He said it had set up a timetable for the peace process.

But the Australian official said the issue of the leadership of a joint interim authority for Cambodia, the Supreme National Council (SNC), would have to be resolved before any resumption of the PICC. He added that he hoped the PICC could be reconvened in December or January.

Mr. Evans, asked how long Australia was prepared to wait for the squabbling Cambodian rivals to reach agreement before reviewing its policy and possibly recognising Phnom Penh, said: "It is too early to throw in the towel."

Australia, which does not recognise any of the Cambodian parties, has played a major role in trying to resolve the 12-year conflict.

The PICC failed in August 1989 over the problem of power sharing between the Phnom Penh government and the three resistance parties. The four sides, under a U.N.-brokered pact September 10 in Jakarta, agreed to set up the SNC but the body suspended its first meeting due to differences over its composition and leadership.

The latest Jakarta meeting gathered Indonesia with Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States—the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council whose peace blueprint is being used as a basis for negotiations by the Cambodians. A representative of the U.N. Secretary General and six nations who headed three joint commissions at the PICC also attended the session. They issued a statement Saturday saying they had made "significant progress" in drafting a comprehensive peace settlement.

Mr. Evans was speaking a few hours after Australia's OTC [Overseas Telecommunications Commission] International Ltd., formally opened Cambodia's first earth satellite station, linking this country with most of the outside world. OTC built and installed the station and Mr. Evans told a celebratory luncheon over the phone link that Australia hoped "this will be the dawn of a new age of peace for Cambodia," and that "it will also make possible very close business and economic links between our two countries."

Negotiations Minister Pessimistic About GATT

BK1211091090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0854 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] Canberra, Nov 12 (AFP)—The four-year battle to liberalise world farm trade appears close to failure and threatens the entire Uruguay Round of world trade negotiations, Trade Negotiations Minister Neal Blewett said Monday.

Mr. Blewett told parliament that "crunch decisions" for the Uruguay Round under the General Agreement for Tariffs and Trade (GATT) such as postponing the talks' closure past the scheduled December deadline would probably have to be made this week.

Another option was to raise the stakes by bringing heads of government directly into the final talks, he said.

Mr. Blewett has just returned from Geneva, where he chaired an emergency meeting of the 13-member Cairns Group of farm-exporting nations which met to discuss the intransigence of the European Economic Community (EEC) on farm reform. The Cairns Group's meeting with EEC officials inspired little hope for an improved outcome, he said.

"The visit of the Cairns Group to difficult European capitals... offered very little hope that the European Community will improve its offer between now and December 3." Without substantial progress on reducing agricultural protection, there would be no result in any of the 15 negotiating areas in the round, he said.

The EEC, especially France and Germany, were inflexible and indifferent to the threat to the whole round caused by the impasse over agriculture, he said.

Both the Cairns Group and the United States regarded the EEC's agriculture offer as totally unacceptable because it failed to address export subsidies, he said. Its proposals on market access were so qualified that it was doubtful countries such as Australia would gain anything, he said. "You would need a microscope to find evidence of any liberalisation," he said.

Mr. Blewett said he expected the Cairns Group and the United States would reassess the position within a few days, "unless some miraculous conversion (by the EEC) takes place."

Reports quoting government sources said there could be a move to cancel the meeting and postpone the trade negotiations into the new year. Prime Minister Bob Hawke has said that Australia could join an Asian trading block if GATT talks failed.

Says GATT Deadlines Cannot Be Met

BK1311103090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0945 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Wellington, Nov 13 (AFP)—The Uruguay Round of trade liberalisation talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) has no chance of reaching a conclusion, Australian Trade Negotiations Minister Neal Blewett said here Tuesday.

Mr. Blewett, also head of the Cairns Group of agricultural exporting nations, said in an interview this was a result of European Economic Community (EEC) intransigence over farm subsidies.

He said the Brussels meeting next month had been intended to enable ministers to resolve a small number of outstanding issues but was designed primarily to wind up the talks. "There is no chance now the Brussels meeting can be that because of the state of the round. Not only is agriculture deadlocked but the deadlock over agriculture has helped to poison many of the other negotiations," Mr. Blewett said.

Mr. Blewett, here to attend a conference on Australian-New Zealand economic relations, said the EEC appeared to have little flexibility to negotiate and there would be no settlement of agricultural issues unless there was a determination to reach some real compromise.

He laid responsibility for the deadlock squarely at the feet of the Europeans and said it should be made clear it was the richest collection of nations in the world which was refusing to budge.

"We may need to look at new ways where we can keep the process going and try and renew it, but certainly the present proposals I do not believe are going to be able to be worked through unless there is some miracle conversion by the European Community this week."

New Zealand Trade Negotiations Minister Philip Burdon said the EEC stand had jeopardised the talks. "I am dedicated to seeing Brussels succeed but this is clearly not going to be possible unless the EC shows it is willing to improve on its agricultural offer," he said.

"We have searched the EC's offer for its liberalising content but have failed to find it."

The EEC agreed last week to cut farm subsidies by 30 per cent, retroactive to 1986. The United States, New Zealand, and other agricultural exporting countries have been pressing for much larger cuts in the subsidies.

Evans Wants International Chemical Arms Treaty

BK1111144190 Hong Kong AFP in English 1423 GMT 11 Nov 90

[By Robert Holloway]

[Text] Brisbane, Australia, Nov 11 (AFP)—Negotiations in Geneva for an international treaty to ban chemical weapons have reached a critical point as far as Asian and Pacific countries are concerned, Australia's foreign minister said Sunday.

Gareth Evans asked delegates to a regional seminar here to support Australia's call for a ministerial conference of the 39 negotiating countries. "It is crucial to send a message to Geneva," he said. "The security of this region simply cannot wait."

The two-day seminar, starting Monday, is the second organised by Australia since foreign ministers of 149 countries met in Paris in January 1989.

While Paris produced unanimity on the need to outlaw chemical weapons, differences remain on which chemicals should be banned, and what procedures are required to verify that a country is respecting the treaty.

Three countries from the region—Australia, Burma and Indonesia—are among 39 taking part in the Geneva talks.

The differences concern countries with sophisticated chemical industries, and those such as Iraq and Iran that could find themselves involved in a conflict involving the use of chemical arms. Australian officials at the seminar admitted that no Pacific island nation fell into either category.

But recently announced plans by the U.S. Army to destroy chemical weapons on Johnston Island, an atoll 1,130 kilometres (700 miles) southwest of Hawaii, have generated much unease among island countries.

Australia, which countered opposition to U.S. plans at the 15-nation South Pacific forum in Vanuatu in August, has offered to provide island states with scientific expertise and other help, Mr. Evans said. "No country should fear that at the end of the day it will be unable to adhere to the convention against chemical weapons," he said.

Delegates from some island countries said they might need help in policing a potential trade in lethal chemicals. Because the Pacific Islands are too small to be a market for narcotics—but could be a valuable transshipment point for smugglers—they might become a turning point for smugglers, the delegates said.

Mr. Evans did not spell out what assistance Australia might provide. But he said that the regional seminars had already become "something of a model" for other parts of the world inlcuding Latin America and "the volatile cauldron of the Middle East," where a similar meeting had taken place.

Evans on South Africa's 'Diplomatic Punishment'

BK1311074290 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] The South African Government has asked Australia to cut the number of its diplomats in South Africa to the level of Pretoria's reduced representation in Australia. Australia's foreign minister, Senator Gareth Evans, says there is an element of diplomatic punishment in the request because of Australia's support for economic sanctions against South Africa. He says South Africa has tried to score political points from its decision for economic reasons to close its consulate in Sydney and cut staff from its embassy in Canberra. South Africa, which says it is redeploying resources to countries which have a higer priorirty for Pretoria, has told Canberra, Australia's representation should be cut by the end of March next year. Senator Evans says the request does not meet the South African Government's commitment to make its country more open to the outside world.

Cook Islands

Australia, New Zealand Warned on Stances

BK1111074190 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Nov 90

[Text] Australia and New Zealand have been warned by a Pacific island leader against criticizing regional political changes, including Fiji's new racially weighted Constitution. The warning was issued at a university conference in Hawaii by the Cook Islands prime minister, Mr. Geoffrey Henry, who suggested that Canberra and Wellington were out of step with the region.

Radio Australia's correspondent in Honolulu, Floyd Caccuchi, reports that Mr. Henry sharply criticized Australia and New Zealand (?for often) what he called uninformed and hasty assessment of political and [word indistinct] changes. He said the continued improvement in the relationship would depend to a considerable extent on the degree to which both Australia and New Zealand exercise caution in making [word indistinct] judgments on particular political situations and development in the region.

Mr. Henry said many island countries are making their Constitution more compatible with traditional customs. The Cook Islands prime minister called the change important and essential.

New Zealand

Australia's Blewett: Focus on Trade Barriers

BK1411093090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0910 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Wellington, Nov 14 (AFP)—Remaining trade barriers between Australia and New Zealand should be the current focus of the two countries' closer economic relations, Australian Trade Negotiations Minister Neal Blewett said Wednesday.

"My own view is that we should exercise careful judgement to ensure that only those proposals with the greatest and most immediate potential are accorded priority," he told a conference on closer economic relations in Christchurch.

He said Australian business was keen to see a vigorous but pragmatic approach, building up closer relations in a concrete way rather than tackling economic integration from the top down.

Dr. Blewett said proposals such as monetary union involved a substantial surrender of sovereignty. He expressed scepticism about the benefits of an exchange rate linkage, saying the gains were not immediately obvious and the proposal would involve disadvantages for both nations.

Papua New Guinea

Opposition Challenges Adjournment of Parliament

BK0811083190 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Nov 90

[Text] The opposition in Papua New Guinea is considering a constitutional challenge to yesterday's sudden adjournment of the country's Parliament for eight months. Papua New Guinea faces a constitutional crisis over the sudden cutting short of the budget session with debate on the 1991 budget being gagged as soon as the budget was presented.

Radio Australia's Port Moresby correspondent, Sean Dorney, reports the prime minister, Mr. Namaliu, then had Parliament adjourned for eight months to avoid a no-confidence vote.

Mr. Namaliu explained the adjournment by saying that he had faced five attempts to oust him and that the opposition had made the operation of Parliament a laughing stock. He said that with the budget now through, the government can get on with governing without disruptive threats from political opportunists. Dorney said the Papua opposition has vowed to do everything in its power to ensure that Parliament is recalled. The opposition is considering a constitutional challenge before the Supreme Court as well as a petition by members to the speaker for Parliament to be recalled.

Solomon Islands

Mamaloni Faces No-Confidence Motion 16 Nov

BK1211055590 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] Solomon Islands' independent prime minister, Mr. Solomon Mamaloni, is to face a motion of no-confidence in his leadership on Friday [16 November] only four weeks after forming his new government. Mr. Mamaloni formed a new government with some members of the 10 ruling People's Alliance Party and some from the opposition after he resigned from the Alliance leadership.

The motion of no-confidence is being jointly sponsored by Mr. Mamaloni's former party colleagues and members of the opposition who had now formed a National Opposition Alliance for Cooperation to oust the prime minister.

Political observers in the capital, Honiara, say a vote on the motion is expected to be very close. The 38-member national parliament is currently without two of its members after one resigned and another is in police custody.